BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of a year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1856.....NO. 20.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without a change,		3 00
Do. do	6 do.	do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do.	8 00
Do. do	6 do.	renewed weekly,	12 00
Do o	12 o.	do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN J. MOORE,
Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

TENDERS his services to his friends and the public, and will attend promptly and faithfully to all business in his line. Can be found at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Dec. 14th.—[15-6t.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES & PROVISIONS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFICE NEAR THE RAILROAD,
Will attend promptly to all business in his line.
Dec. 21.—16-t8M.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

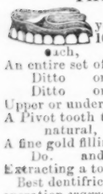
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

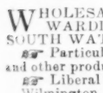
W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hawkins' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—
Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH
Per Schrs. George M. Smith and Geo. Mangham,
25 BBLS. R. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 40 bxs of No. 1 Prime Cheese; 10 bbls. of extra Buckwheat Low for cash, at No. 11 North Water street.
Nov. 8th. GEO. H. KELLEY.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1856.
A regular and thorough course of study has been adopted, in order to graduation. In addition to the usual English branches, we are prepared to give instruction in the Ancient and Modern Languages. In the department of Music, instruction will be furnished on the Harp, Piano, Melodeon, Guitar, and in *Musical Composition* and Vocal Music. In the department of Fine Arts, every attention is paid to Drawing, in all its varieties, Oil and Grecian Painting, Landscape Painting in Crayon, Wax Work, Embroidery, Fancy Work, &c. The professors and teachers will strive to render their respective departments highly interesting and improving, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of their pupils. The President and his lady have control of the domestic department, and will be especially careful to afford the Boarders every attention and comfort necessary to render the College a pleasant home. The healthfulness of Warrenton and its accessibility render it a safe and convenient place to which persons may send their children to acquire an education. Our charges are as low as can be afforded in institutions of similar advantages.—Payments one-half in advance, and no deduction after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness. For particulars, address REV. T. S. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 30, 1855.—13-tf President.

SELECT SCHOOL.
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.
The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.
Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.
The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville, county, N. C.
October 30, 1855.—[9-3m

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t—1-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who can come well recommended as being thoroughly qualified to teach the classic languages, and of undoubted moral character, will find a pleasant situation as a Teacher, in a private family, by applying to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Dec. 14th.—[15- CHAS. DUFFY, M. D.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL MAKE APPLICATION for a certificate for a duplicate for twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, the original having been destroyed by accident.
Dec. 14.—15-6t C. MONTAGUE.

4,001 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE above named quantity of land, lying on the Sound, within a mile and a half of the Cape Fear River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Ground Peas, Potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. There is about one hundred and fifty acres of good Swamp and Hammock Lands; the Swamp Land standing in the original growth, and has a good fall, easily drained. There is about 80 acres of cleared land, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and other out-buildings, and well watered. I will sell in lots to suit purchasers, or all to one or more, as may suit best. Any further information may be obtained by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, New Hanover County, N. C.
Dec, 14—15-6t LARKINS LANIER.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against trespassing in any manner or form either by hunting with dogs, by fire-light or otherwise, or pillaging in any manner any of his lands in the County of Onslow, N. C., as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Dec. 7th.—[14-3m.

JANUARY 1st, 1855.
THE PATRONS OF THE HAT AND CAP EMPORium are respectfully notified that all accounts made previous to this date are now due. The bills are ready and it is hoped will be promptly settled.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Jan. 4.] Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1856. Terms per session of five months are, for board and tuition, from fifty-eight to seventy dollars.
Board can be obtained for a number of scholars. Apply to the Principal, at the Academy, or Jos. M. Foy, Scott's Hill, N. C. JOS. M. FOY,
Jan 2.—100-1w—18-4w Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.

WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ROSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law.
In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.
Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high.
Given under our hands and seals, this 21th day of August, A. D., 1855. JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]
GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]
I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.
Aug. 31. 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₱ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sep 1st, 52-tf

GENTS' HEAD WEAR.
WE have opened at our Emporium a large and elegant stock of Gents' Winter soft dress business and traveling Hats—all the fashionable colors—with a splendid assortment of new styles of Caps. Come and make your selection, at the Hat and Cap Emporium.
Nov. 30th SHEPARD & MYERS.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered. T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 2m.

VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.
THE largest assortment of Umbrellas is always to be found at the Emporium, and we sell them at lower prices than any other house in town.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Nov. 30th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forewarns all persons against hunting, with dogs or guns, feeding or penning stock of any kind, without his permission, or trespassing in any way upon any of his lands in Bladen county. All persons are also forewarned against employing any of my negroes to do any kind of work without my consent. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.
Nov. 2, 1855.—[9-3m E. HAWES.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures, Turpentine tools, Coopers' tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)
Said Distillery is situated at Reeves' Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and as healthy as any place on the road below Branchville. The Still will work thirty-five barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the Still, fifteen to eighteen crops of boxes, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensuing year more pines will be boxed the coming winter.
Circumstances prevents us giving the business our individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.
For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at said place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.
ELLIS, DANIEL & CO.
Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-tf.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854 —51-tf.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!!
JUST RECEIVED, from Philadelphia, thirty-five bbls. best Clarified Cider Vinegar, superior article. Low for cash at [Nov. 9th.] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF STRICKLANDS MALE SEMINARY are requested to meet in Stricklandsville on Friday, the 25th January, 1856. Those who have not paid up their subscription, will please pay up prior to the 25th January. MILTON K. DEVANE, Treas.
Jan. 3.—101-3t—18-3t*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, AT THE DECEMBER COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, having qualified as Executor upon the estate of John Williams, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said John Williams, to come forward and make immediate payment, and those who have claims to present them for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
W. A. WILLIAMS, Executor.
Dec. 31st, 1855 98-6t—18-3t

LAND FOR SALE.
WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 2d DAY OF FEBRUary next, my PLANTATION on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, immediately at South Washington Depot, containing 444 acres. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, purchaser giving bond with approved security.
Jan. 11, 1856 —19-2t* JAS. H. HENRY.

THE FAYETTEVILLE & FAIR BLUFF STAGE
Via Lumberton and Leesville,

LEAVES FAYETTEVILLE every SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., and arrives at Fair Bluff, in time for the day trains, North or South.
LEAVES FAIR BLUFF on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, after the arrival of the day trains, (say 2 P. M.) and arrives at Fayetteville next morning by 4 A. M.
FARE THROUGH $4. J. W. STEAGALL.
Jan. 11.—19-5t

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

NOTICE.
AS MR. W. L. JONES intends removing from this place to Florida in a few weeks, and has requested me to act as his agent, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Jones to present them, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
J. B. BROWN.
Westbrook P. O., Jan. 11th, 1856.—[19-4w.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Plantation, situate in Bladen County, on Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, known as the Dr. Smith or McRee Place. The tract contains three hundred acres of fine FARMING LAND—has on it a tolerably good Dwelling House, and excellent out-houses—is within a mile and a half of a Primary and Classical School of the first rank, and in a neighborhood unsurpassed for morality, intelligence and sociability. It is well supplied with water, and has one or more good mill-seats.
The soil is better adapted to the growth of Scuppernong grapes, than any in the country There are now upon it some twenty thrifty arbors; and in a few years it could be made to rival the hills of France. To any one wishing to engage in the wine business, a rare opportunity is offered. There is also an orchard of about 500 choice young apple trees, just commencing to bear.
The above property will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, on the first Monday in February next, if not previously disposed of.
Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Geo. W. White, Esq., at Elizabethtown, or the subscriber on the premises.
WILLIAM H. WHITE.
Bladen County, N. C., Jan. 4.[—18-4w.
[Fayetteville Observer copy four weeks, and send bill to this office.]

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. T. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. S. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
HAVING DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, the undersigned offers for sale his plantation, "Cedar Forest," situated on the Sound and Cape Fear River, in the County of New Hanover, 13 miles below Wilmington, containing 1,600 ACRES OF LAND, of which 160 acres are cleared and under fence, a portion of it good GROUND PEA LAND. A large quantity of TURPENTINE and TAR may be produced, and the facility for making money by sending fire wood to market is excellent. There is on this place a considerable body of MARSH which might be converted into rice land; and I doubt not would be very productive. Fish and Oysters may be had in abundance, and the Oysters, for size and excellence of flavor, are surpassed by none in the State.
The improvements consist of a small Dwelling, Kitchen and all necessary out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary. The place possesses may advantages, which when viewed, cannot be overlooked by the most superficial observer. For health it is equaledby few locations in Eastern Carolina.
To any person wishing to secure a residence on the Sound the present opportunity should not be passed unheeded.
Dec. 11.—15-3m J. G. PICKETT.

STOREHOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT BEAR SWAMP P. O., DUPLIN CO., N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS TO retire to a more private life, offers for sale his STOREHOUSE and LOT, consisting of one acre of Land, on the East side of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 4 miles above Warsaw, and 5 miles below Faison's Depot, at which place is a good stand for a country store; there is now a Post Office at the place, which receives two mails per day, one from the South at 9 A. M., and the other from the North at 4½ P. M. The Storehouse is 24 by 16 feet, with a shed 24 by 12 feet, with a good brick chimney. Also, a Warehouse, 18 by 14 feet
If application is made soon a small stock of goods, now on hand, can be bought very low with the premises, if desired. If application is not made by the 7th of January next, the goods will be sold at public auction, on the premises.
Dec 14.—15-tf. L. R. LOFTIN.

BEAVER FELT HATS.
MISSES' and Infants' White Beaver Felt Hats. A small lot for sale at very low figures to close out.
Nov. 30th. SHEPARD & MYERS.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

ANECDOTE OF THE NEW CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. Henry Clay Dean, the present Chaplain to the United States Senate, was some years ago a resident of Northwestern Virginia. While preaching one day at a church situated a few miles from Fairmount, he was annoyed by the inattention of his congregation as manifested in turning their heads to see everybody who came in. "Brethren,"

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

In accordance with the usage of the Democratic party, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover county, will be held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday Evening of March County Court, (the 11th) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet at Raleigh on Wednesday, April 16th, and for the transaction of such other business as the Democratic citizens may deem necessary and proper.

Meeting at County Court.

In accordance with the long established usage of the Democratic party in this county, we publish the customary notice for a Democratic County Meeting, to be held on Tuesday of March County Court.—Delegates will have to be appointed to the State Convention at Raleigh, and we presume arrangements made to have this county represented in a District Convention for the appointment of two delegates to represent this district in the National Democratic Convention to assemble at Cincinnati on the 2nd day of June next. Formerly no such District Convention was needed, as each county appointed its own delegates; but, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the last National Convention at Baltimore, only two delegates from each district will be admitted as members of the coming Convention, it will be necessary to take some such steps as may seem best for ascertaining the choice of the district as to who these two delegates shall be. Our own individual opinion is in favor of a convention. Others may think otherwise. This is a matter to be thought over.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the Democrats of this county in regard to particular modes or measures for organization, we presume that all are agreed in regard to the propriety and necessity of adopting some good and efficient means of concentrating and bringing out the full Democratic strength in the coming contests of this year. It is no idle form of words to say that this will be the most important year which the greater portion of our readers has ever known. No reader of the news—no observer of events can have failed to perceive this. In Congress and out of Congress a point has been reached which has no parallel in the history of the country. In the great battle for the constitution which the Democratic party will have to fight, every Democrat must feel that New Hanover county ought to be in a position to do her whole duty to the country, weakened by no divisions of any kind among her Democratic citizens. The same thing will apply to the whole district—to the whole State. We ask it of our Democratic brethren throughout the county to think over this matter seriously—talk over it, and be ready to take efficient action.

The Democrats here in Wilmington, have met together and organized a Democratic Association, so as to obtain better concert of action and a freer interchange of councils and views among the members of the party. What has been done will be found in the columns of the *Journal*. We had no right, nor did we presume to act for, or suggest to the Democrats of other Districts. We trust however that some similar course will be adopted in every precinct in the county. We think it cannot fail to produce the best results. It will bring Democrats together—it will suggest more efficient means for the dissemination of Democratic truths, and it will also afford a means of ascertaining the wishes of each district more fully, so that it may not be hereafter the case as has been heretofore said, that one or two men assumed to act for any number of Democrats residing in a District. We commend this matter to the earnest attention of our Democratic brethren in the country, not only in New Hanover county, but in the counties generally.

☞ Had the Democrats of town really been disposed to do as has been charged upon them, and to keep up the excitement and ill-feeling arising from the heated contest for Commissioners, they would have adopted a very difficult course. For instance, there were the names of 927 voters registered upon the election books, and there were 930 ballots counted out;—of the 927 voters no person could have voted for more than seven names, yet the official return of the votes cast for all the candidates, when added up, shows some 19 more than 927 voters could have cast, had every person voted a full ticket with 7 names on it. This has been allowed to pass quietly, without any charge or fuss of any kind. Intending to act fairly in all things themselves, they have given others credit for the same intentions, and they have acted rightly, we think. Far be it from us to charge foul play upon any respectable citizen, when we feel that, by doing so, we might be doing a serious injustice. Yet, what capital might not a party, inclined to do so, have made out of this.

Again, it has been vehemently demanded, on the part of the party in power, that their opponents should show any thing proscriptive or purely partizan to their appointments. Now, unless we are totally misinformed, and we feel confident that we are not, there is not a single individual among the appointees of the town for the present year, who is not among its political supporters—not one who opposed it is retained in any position. We refer to the list of town officers published a short time since in the Herald. We really don't care to harp upon this, and we only allude to it now to call attention to the fact that this is the first public allusion to the matter. Does this evince a disposition to stir up and perpetuate excitement in connection with the recent contest?

Neither have we referred to the increase of salaries in these hard times, when taxes are so onerous and threaten to become more so. Parties or presses inclined to make capital, might very fairly and properly ask whether the state of things has become so much easier within the past year, as to warrant the payment of new and the increase of old salaries.—We let all that pass and have never before even mentioned it, and now only refer to it, to show how totally gratuitous is the charge of asperity or the disposition to keep up excitement or foment quarrels, when preferred against the Democratic party.

Why then the grand outburst against the party? What has it done? Simply met to perfect its organization upon those broad, general principles which has guided its councils long before the Know Nothing Order was heard of, and which will continue to guide them long after that order has ceased to be heard of. In the resolutions adopted as the basis of the Democratic association, there is not a word, a syllable, a letter making any reference whatever to town elections. All that has been said about Commissioners' of navigation, evils, asperities and so forth, by those writing or talking against the Democratic party, is the mere coinage of their own brains.

MISTAKE.—There is a mistake of the types in the advertisement, on the first page, of land for sale by *S.* F. Walker. It should be *G.* T. Walker. Call on *S.* J. Walker, not *T.* J. Walker.

U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 14.—Ex-Governor Bigler has been elected U. S. Senator from this State.

The Position of Parties

The history and present position of political matters in this county, and, indeed, in the district at large, may be briefly summed up. The county is democratic, the district is democratic. It requires not a residence of "twenty years" to show that.—Year after year the contest between Democracy and Whiggery went on here as it did throughout the country at large, and year after year the principles and measures of the Democratic party advanced to that undoubted supremacy against which open opposition was felt to be fruitless. It then became the tactics of the opposition to sow the seeds of dissension in the ranks of the Democratic party—to promote divisions, to become the especial friends of disappointed aspirants—to wax quite eloquent upon the the subject of cliques, and, while sneering at the Democratic farmers of the country, to awaken their suspicions and excite their prejudices against their brother Democrats of the town; and this course was crowned with a certain measure of success, owing to the confidence of the Democratic party in its own strength and the belief that any amount of division might be indulged in without danger of defeat. But even this failed of the full measure of success desired. The principles and measures of the Democratic party, as opposed to those of the Whig party, had been too fully endorsed by the country, too completely vindicated by the results of experience to admit of any hope of concentrating a sufficient force under the old Whig banner to work the defeat of the Democrats, and to achieve the still dearer object of the old Federal leaders—their own elevation to office. The people were Democrats, and Democracy, so true to the constitution, so consonant with the feelings, so conservative of the interests of Southern men, was making deep inroads upon even the original phalanx of Whiggery, while it was and is a remarkable fact that the University of the State, from which a majority of the young graduates used to issue Whigs, has for some time sent out, and still continues to send out, into the busy walks of life, a full proportion of Democrats The State of North Carolina, once regarded as one of the strongest of Whig strongholds, yielded to the Southern current, and drifted quietly and easily to her old place in the Democratic line.—Democracy was triumphant.

It became necessary for the coon to change his skin—to come disguised under some other semblance better calculated to deceive the unwary. His worshippers proclaimed him dead—swore he had become a corrupt and vicious old coon. They covered him up under the cloak of night and the garb of secresy. In the Know-Nothing Council, under the pretence that party had nothing to do with it, they contrived to introduce many unsuspecting Democrats to that same aged, and, as they said, defunct animal.—Most of these promptly recognized him. They saw that the whole movement was but another insidious attack upon the Democratic party, and they came out. Outside of some few towns, the thing has melted away. It was a Northern importation which would not keep in a Southern latitude. Like a joint worm, although totally dissevered—split to pieces—it still retains a sort of life in particular places, by appealing to all manner of prejudices. The force of public opinion outside of the order, and, we must also believe, the honest and honorable feelings of many good men in it, forced upon the leaders a comparative abandonment of much of their secresy. The thing now stands measurably revealed, and the public can see it. It can see its spirit here in the slang attacks made by its organ upon the Democratic party. In its imputation against its opponents in the late Commissioners' election of having bought votes, although it knows that neither it nor its party can bring forward any such charge against a single individual. It asks us to say how much money was expended by the anti-Know-Nothing party for votes. A direct and plain answer to this is that any charge or insinuation of any knowledge of, or any connection whatever with, any such thing, on our part, is wholly and unconditionally groundless and untrue. Every member of our party will give the same answer and treat the miserable imputation with the same contempt. Are such imputations the fair weapons of political warfare? Are they not attacks upon individual character? Do they not amount to insinuations of criminality against the members of a party? If they do not, then there is no meaning in language—black is no longer black nor white white.

But the "official organ" lets the cat out of the bag. The "honorable ambition" of particular men was checked. The Democrats would not elevate particular men to office. "Inferior men, (by the way it is the slang to consider all Democrats as inferior men) were elected over their heads." Now look at it. At the election in August 1851, an able and an honorable gentleman, who now fills with credit and distinction a high judicial position, was one of the nominees of the Democratic party, for the Legislature. What course was pursued then? Did this particular influence represented by the "organ," go for this gentleman. No, it combined with every element of dissension and division to elect over his head a gentleman, admitted to be of unexceptionable private standing, but equally admitted to be, all in the the qualification of a legislator, an "inferior man." Was this zeal for the public interest or was it undisguisable animosity against the Democratic party. Men had actually to withdraw from the Know Nothing Council in order to have the liberty to vote for S. J. Person.

The opponents of the Democratic party have profited by its supineness and its disorganization. Is it not natural and proper that the Democrats should rouse themselves—organize their forces, and be prepared to meet and repel the insidious approach or open attack. We think we know something of the Democratic feeling in New Hanover County, and throughout the District and the State. That feeling is aroused—a feeling above office or the hunt after office—a feeling that the supremacy of its principles is sought to be overthrown and that the attempt must be promptly met. And we feel assured that it will be. The party is stronger, more concentrated and more determined than it has been for years, and it will gain strength as time progresses.

A strong evidence of the political proclivities of the new order was given in New York on the 8th of January. The "National American Club" celebrated the anniversary of New Orleans, and, on that occasion passed twelve resolutions, of course denouncing the administration throughout all the moods and tenses. The eighth resolution of the series, however, endorsed the so-called "American system" of the old and new Whig ideas. The "American system" which had been condemned by the American people, although supported by the talent and advocacy of Clay and Webster in their palmiest days. The "American system," comprising measures which even Daniel Webster himself had pronounced obsolete. Under the taken name of "Americanism," all the obsolete measures of the "dead" Whig party is to be fastened upon the country—measures which numbers of Whigs at the South oppose just as strongly as Democrats do. There is something behind all these mumeries and signs and catch-words. There is a depth of Federalism which thousands of good Whigs cannot fathom, and tens of thousands cannot support.

☞ Nett weight of two hogs raised in Duplin Co., by John B. Hussey, Esq., and recently killed—

One 26½ months old,	-	-	753
" 15 "	-	-	401

Good for Duplin!

☞ The *Wilmington Herald* of Wednesday closes a characteristic article with something that bears the appearance of a menace. The *Herald* would have done better to have saved its ammunition, as the blank paper upon which its article was printed would have been quite as valuable, and would have received just as much attention, if not more. We are not to be irritated into doing anything that our cooler judgment does not fully sustain us in, nor swerve one hair's breadth from the course which our sense of duty may dictate to us.

"Soft words butter no parsnips," so the old proverb says, and the *Herald* should remember that hard words prove no positions and constitute no arguments, although it would appear to entertain a different opinion. Imputations of illegal and corrupt practices are things of altogether too grave a character to be made heedlessly, or recklessly, or expected to be submitted to quietly by a party constituting one half of the citizens of the town, and we think over one half. Charges of this character, that cannot be proved, ought not to be made, least of all against citizens of this community.

If the *Herald* desires peace and quiet in regard to the recent election—and we think it is eminently desirable—it has the matter in its own hands, by ceasing its groundless attacks upon the Democratic party. If it really desires similar relations with the *Journal*, the matter is also in its own hands, by either meeting its political positions by argument, or plainly acknowledging that it cannot do so, instead of doing so indirectly by abandoning the field of argument for that of vituperation, whole columns of which posssss not the weight of the lightest feather, and only serve to prove the weakness of the cause advocated as well as the total defeat of its advocate. A great writer has truly and forcibly remarked that "the man who has any respect for himself seems to have renounced the right of thinking meanly of others." This might be profitably borne in mind.—It embodies a great truth upon which the *Herald* should reflect.

The Wilmington *Herald* can take its own course For that or its consequences we are not responsible. We will take ours. It is now doing more to stir up and arouse the Democrats, than we can do, and is performing better service for the cause it opposes, than any advocate of that cause could do at the present time. Its advice, etc., it may consider quoted without our troubling ourselves or cumbering our columns by doing so.

We can at any time be found at our office, corner Front and Princess streets.

Fall of a Depot and Railroad Collision.

The immense building known as the Depot of Richmond and Danville Railroad, at Richmond, Va., fell on the evening of the 12th inst., with a tremendous crash. It was filled to overflowing with produce and merchandize of every description. The loss to the company will be very heavy. Fortunately, no person was hurt. One of the walls fell against the tobacco factory of Archibald Thomas, Esq., prostrating a large part of that building also.

On the same day a collision occurred on the Danville Road, about fifty miles from Richmond. A negro fireman was killed. Mr. Charles James, one of the engineers, is said to be seriously injured. Several other persons were injured, but none seriously.

On the same night a serious collision is said to have occurred on the Virginia Central Road, but no particulars given. Quite a chapter of accidents.

☞ Mr. T. J. Eccles, Mail Agent on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, was acquitted on Saturday last, in the United States District Court, in Charleston, on the charge of robbing the mail. The Charleston Courier says that there are other indictments pending, which are in course of trial this week, although it is generally believed that the main body of the evidence, on the part of the prosecution, has already been elicited.

We knew Mr. Eccles well in years past, while we were both citizens of the Western part of this State, and always found him to be a very honorable, clever man, and such was the character he enjoyed in the community in which he published a paper—Lincolnton—and we rejoice in the result of the trial, so far, and trust and believe that the whole affair will result in his complete vindication. We wore never more surprised than when we heard that suspicion had fallen upon him.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—We learn from one of the Columbia papers that Wm. F. Davidson was elected Intendent of Charlotte on Monday last. Mr. Davidson was the Democratic anti-Know-Nothing candidate. We have no information in regard to the Commissioners. The Intendent is elected by popular vote, and not chosen, as here, by the Commissioners from their own number. The contest was a pretty animated one, the Know-Nothings having elected their whole ticket last year.

The Foreign News.

There appears to be nothing noticeable in the foreign advices by the Atlantic. There is the same talk of negotiations through Austria, with which the world has been amused any time within the last two or three years. Consols are a shade lower, which does not indicate any real confidence in the peace prospects held out.

We learn from Washington city that the Russian *Charge*, or, he is now, we believe, Minister, does not think there is any chance for peace in Europe.—However, Russian diplomats are not celebrated for their openness upon such matters; although, indeed, the foundation that appeared to exist for the peace rumors seems lately to have melted away.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.—It will be seen by notice in another column that the Directors in the above Company will meet here on Friday, the 18th inst. We trust that they will be able to report good progress and favorable prospects for this great and important work.

☞ It would appear that the injury to the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, by the late high freshet, have been much less serious than there was reason to apprehend. The loss will not be serious, although, of course, the high state of the water arrests the progress of operations for the time.

☞ The Hillsboro', N. C., Recorder says that they have had the longest spell of sleighing weather up there that was ever known by "the oldest inhabitant."

From Mr. Whitaker we have the Third and Fourth volumes of Macauley's History of England, New York, Harper & Brothers. It is handsomely got up and will meet with ready sale.

CONGRESS.—The old story. No Speaker yet. The Union is virtually dissolved. There is no communication with the North. No mail North of Richmond is the standing announcement.

SMITHVILLE COMMISSIONERS.—In our paper on 4th page, Arthur Turner is printed by mistake for Arthur Pinner, as one of the Commissioners elect in Smithville.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A small son of C. J. Nelson, Esq., of Goldsboro', while handling a loaded pistol on Tuesday last, was shot by an accidental discharge. The entire load entered his body and he died in an hour or two.

Later from California and Oregon.—The Indian War, &c.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with California dates to the 20th of December. She brings $67,705 in gold.—The United States ship-of-war Potomac, Com. Paulding, had arrived at San Juan, and exchanged salutes with the British brigs Arab and Espiegle.

A body of sixty men had fortified themselves near Castillo Rapids, and threatened to take the steamer of the Transit Company and the property of the passengers. They fled, however, on the appearance of a body of U. S. Marines, dispatched by Com. Paulding.

The transit route is perfectly healthy, no sickness having occurred among the passengers, although they were obliged to remain at San Juan del Norte two days and eight hours, owing to the detention of the Northern Light in New York by the United States officials. The officers sent out in her to examine her coal bunkers for "arms, ammunition and munitions of war" discovered none, and returned to New York, satisfied that there were none on board.

In Nicaragua everything is improving under the administration of Rivas.

The governments of San Salvador and Honduras have sent letters of recognition to the new government, and the Minister from Honduras is reported to be on his way to Granada.

Walker is receiving accessions to his forces continually, 200 men having joined him recently.

Granada is rapidly assuming the appearance of an American town. A new pier is in process of construction, and other facilities for business are in contemplation.

Col. Kinney is still at San Juan del Norte. A large number of his men have joined Walker recently.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—There is no news of importance in California The mines are yielding more abundantly than ever, and several new ones have been opened. Miners are leaving the river leads and directing their efforts to getting out the gold from the dirt collected during the dry season. The excitement produced by the discovery of gold in immense quantities in Table Mountain is unabated.

Since the arrival of the late steamer from Nicaragua, Col. Kewen, who returned from the seat of war, has been actively engaged as agent of the fillibusters, in providing reinforcements and supplies for General Walker, but with what success has not transpired. He has been negotiating the purchase of the steamer Republic.

The homicide calendar for the first eleven months of the year shows a list of 535 homicides, 7 executions by sheriff in accordance with statute, and 49 executions by the people in accordance with the Lynch law.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN OREGON—GREAT FIGHT.—A battle has been fought by the gallant volunteers of Oregon, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Kelley, near Whitman's Station. The Indians have been badly beaten. Captain Bennett and others fell in leading their gallant charge. Pee-Peu Moxmox, the great head chief, has been killed, together with a large number of his warriors.

Killed—Capt. Bennett, Co. F; Lieut. J. M. Barrow, Co. H; Private Simon L. Van Hagariman.

Mortally Wounded, since dead—Private Kelso, Co. A; Henry Crow, Co. H

Mortally wounded, still alive—Casper Snook, Co. H; Joseph Sturdivant, Co. B; Jesse Fleming, Co. A.

Dangerously Wounded—Co H. Capt. Layton, Privates T. J. Payne, Nathan Fray and Frank Crabtree; J. B Gervals, Co. K.

Severely Wounded—Capt. Wilson, Co A; Capt. Munson, Co. I; Sergeant Major Isaac Miller, Co. H; Private G. W. Smith, Co. B.

Slightly Wounded—Private F. Duval, Co. A; A. M. Adington, Co. H.

Col. Kelly, in a dispath dated Camp Walla Walla, December 8, thus speaks of the battle:

"Yesterday morning, as my command was on the line of march from the mouth of Touchet river to Whitman Valley, we were attacked by about four hundred Indians, with whom we kept up a running fight all day, and for a distance of about ten miles from the Walla Walla river. At dark on yesterday the battle was suspended by the Indians withdrawing. We drove them from every position which they took, both in the brushwood, along the river bank, and on the adjacent hills. This morning the battle was renewed and raged all day. At dark this evening the Indians again withdrew. The number of the Indians who fought us has been considerably greater than yesterday, and is supposed to exceed six hundred. To-morrow morning we expect a renewal of the battle, which, in all probability, will last for some time yet to come.

"I regret to say that yesterday and to-day we have lost many brave and excellent men, who fell nobly fighting for their country."

He further says that Max Max, the Indian chief, was taken prisoner on the 5th, and during the battle attempted to escape, when he was killed with four others. The Indians had not less than 50 killed in all. Col. Kelley's troops, however, were in a very critical situation, with only three days' provisions, but little ammunition, and their horses completely broken down. They were engaged in making a stockade fort, and were expecting supplies in two days.

The Oregonian of the 8th, contains a letter from Commissary McCarver, in Umpqua Valley, as follows:—

"Since you left this place this morning, information of a reliable character reached here that Mr. Rice and family, with the exception of a small boy, had been murdered this morning at daylight, about fifteen miles from this place, and the house set on fire, the smoke of which has been seen by several persons now in town. The boy reports about one hundred Indians in the attacking party. Great consternation has been produced in this place and neighborhood."

The Oregonian says: "We are also informed by Mr. McCarver that an express arrived at Rosburg, on the 30th ult., from Little Meadows, on Rogue river, bringing news that a fight had taken place a day or two before at that point. A Mr Lewis, of Captain Kinney's company, was killed; one of Capt. Kinney's, two or Capt. Williams', one of Captain Rice's companies were wounded; one other was wounded, but of whose company was not learned."

Capt. Keys, of the 3d artillery, writes from Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, under date of the 7th ult., as follows:

Information has just been received at this point that, on Thursday night, while Lt. Slaughter was encamped about fifteen miles below Morrison's, and about two and a half miles above Capt. Hewitt's camp, Lt. Slaughter, while sitting in a small house on Brannan's prairie, near the folks of Green and White rivers, engaged in consultation with Capt. Hewitt, Lt. Harrison and Dr. Taylor, they were fired upon by a large number of Indians, and at the first discharge Lieut. Slaughter was shot through the heart. Two others were killed outright, one mortally wounded, (since dead,) and five others wounded. Lt. Slaughter left forty men and his animals at Morrison's and it will be necessary to relieve them at once.

Steamer Empire City Below.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The steamer Empire City, from Aspinwall, is below. She left Aspinwall on the 3d, having connected with the steamer Sonora. She brings nothing new in the way of news. Her specie list foots up $1,200,000 in gold.

U. S. Court of Claims.

MONDAY, January 7.—The court met at 11 o'clock. The judges were all present.

The case of Mary E. D Blaney, administratrix of George Blaney, late a brevet major of the corps of engineers, was called by the court. This is a claim for interest on the balance due on the settlement of accounts at the treasury, also on pay and emoluments due and not paid until after said settlement, and also compensation for services in receiving, issuing, and accounting for subsistence stores for laborers on the public works at Oak island, North Carolina, and at Cape Fear river, in the years between 1826 and 1835. The argument in favor of the claimant was made by Mr. Rockwell, and that in behalf of government by the Solicitor, when the case was submitted for the decision of the court; and

The court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.—*Union.*

MARRIAGE OF AN INDIAN BELLE.—The Cherokee belle, Miss Jeanie Hicks, was married on the 10th of December, at the residence of Chief John Ross, at Ta-le-quah, in the Cherokee Nation, to Mr. Stepler, brother-in-law to the Chief. Her pretty face and brilliant wit, it is stated, created many admirers in our northern cities and watering places during her vacations from school in New Jersey. Miss H. is a daughter of Judge Hicks.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Seven days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The steamer Atlantic, with dates from Liverpool to the 29th December, has arrived.

THE WAR.—There is nothing important from the seat of war.

PEACE RUMORS.—Peace negotiations are said to be in statu quo. Count Esterhazy had reached St. Petersburg with the ultimatum of the Western Powers, but it had not been replied to. Austria has notified Prussia of the contents of the ultimatum, and the latter consents and urges its acceptance on the Czar. Saxony had sent an ambassador to the Czar with a recommendation similar to that of Prussia's.

The propositions of the ultimatum are kept secret, but it is believed Russia would accept of them but for England's demand for indemnity, which, backed by Austria, the Czar refuses to grant.

A despatch from Vienna, in the London Times, say that Count Buol had communicated to Prince Gortschakoff terms of peace, which are as follows:

"The territory demanded by the Western Powers, to secure the free navigation of the Danube, is that part of Bessarabia, between Fortress Choyln on the North, the Salt Lake Lasyk on the South, and the Pruth river on the West.

"Three weeks from the day of the delivery of the terms, is allowed the Czar for consideration."

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople, to the 17th Dec., state that during the month 60 merchantmen were wrecked off the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and 400 lives lost.

DENMARK.—Denmark, it is reported, is about joining the allies.

SPAIN.—It is reported that a French frigate has been lost off the coast of Spain, and all hands perished.

CHINA.—By way of the overland mail from India we learn of the destruction of a large number of pirates off the China coast.

Herat had been taken by the Persians.

From Havana.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston last Sunday, with dates from the above port to the 10th, touching at Key West on the evening of the same day. Her news is not important. See commercial head for markets.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The down train from Albany, on the Hudson River Railroad, met with an accident last night of a frightful character. Whilst crossing the bridge at Devil Creek, the locomotive, two baggage cars and one passenger car went through the bridge into the river. One engineer and one fireman, and a small boy are missing, and no doubt have been drowned.

Fire Insurance Company.

The tenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company was held at their office on Tuesday last, in this City; and it will be seen by the following that the Company is in a highly prosperous condition.

The Company have insured over $2,000,000 worth of property during the past year; and the property now insured by the Company amounts to over $5,000,000. They have on hand premium notes, well secured, amounting to about $750,000. Their losses this year have been nineteen, amounting to $14,000—all of which were promptly paid, and some of them before maturity; and we observe by their report that they will have on hand a surplus of $16,000.

We believe that no insurance company in the United States has a more ample security for the amount of its liabilities than this Company has.—Much is due to the Executive Committee—Messrs. T. H. Selby. John Ruffin Williams, and D. W. D. Hutchings, together with the efficient Secretary, Jno. C. Partridge, upon whom devolves the management of the affairs of the Company during the recess of the Board, for their untiring industry and the prompt and faithful manner in which they discharge their duties.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors—Messrs. J. B. G. Roulhac, H. D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, J. M. Towles, and J. G. Williams, Raleigh; Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington; Alex. Mitchell, Newbern; Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington; Jas. M. Jones, Edenton; W. W. Griffin. Elizabeth City; F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough; H. B. Williams, Charlotte; George A. Smith, Milton; Osmond F Long, Hillsborough; Joseph White, Anson; Joshua Boner, Salem; and A. T. Summey. Asheville. President of the Company, J. B. G. Roulhac; Vice President, H. D. Turner; Executive Committee, T. H. Selby, John R. Williams, and C W. D. Hutchings; Secretary and Treasurer, John C. Partridge; Attorney, John H. Bryan.—*Raleigh Standard.*

REMARKS

Of Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, Jan. 9th, 1856.

MR. SMITH, of Tennessee, rose to a personal explanation. He said that there had been a shrewd, ingenious, and deliberate attempt made here to cast upon the Democratic party and the administration the responsibility for the want of organization in the House. When the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Walker] first made this charge, the Democratic party had said nothing, and had not attempted to throw the responsibility upon any one of the contending parties of this House. They were willing to sit and vote, and did so, content to stand by their platform and their candidate; but after the struggle had progressed for some time, they found a party which professedly agreed with them in sentiment upon the great question which now agitates and divides the country, instead of making war upon the Black Republicans, as they call them, attempting most ingeniously to cast odium upon the Democratic party for a failure to organize the House. If there was a Democrat in the House who did not earnestly desire an organization, he did not know him. It had been publicly and prominently charged in a leading organ of the once respectable but now defunct Whig party of this city that the administration was responsible for the disorganization of the House. Although he was not authorized to speak in the premises, he could say what he knew, and that was that there was no man in the House or in the country who more earnestly desired an organization of the House than the President of the United States. He could not understand, then, the attempt of the Know-Nothing party to hold the administration and the Democratic party responsible. When the present administration came into power it found the government lying loose all around, every department of it either unorganized or disorganized, and it had to re-arrange its machinery in order to carry out its proper purposes; and if its worst enemies would make the most rigid investigations of its actions they would have to acknowledge that the Democratic party is the only party that has ever shown any capacity to administer the government.—While upon the subject he wished to say to those gentlemen who took objection to some of the appointments to office of the administration, that it was unbecoming in a Southern man to stickle upon an appointment to any office in this government. He would stand here to day and say to the President that he might reject every man for whose appointment he had asked and he would never complain as long as he (the President) would sustain those constitutional rights which he believed dear to the people of his section of the country, and absolutely necessary to the perpetuity of the Union. He thought that it was not in keeping with the dignity or the chivalry, so to speak, of Southern men to stickle about offices with a man who, in the midst of all the prejudices of his section of the country, stands by the peculiar institutions of the South as they had been guarantied by the Constitution; and if the President of the United States had ever expressed an opposition to slavery, he was, on that account, entitled to more credit for his fearless support of those rights which the constitution had guarantied to the South.

WEALTH OF ATLANTIC CITIES.—The wealth concentrated at the great commercial points of the United States (says the Boston Traveller) is truly astonishing. For instance, one-eighth part of the entire property of this country is owned by the citizens of New York and Boston. Boston alone, in its corporate limits, owns one-twentieth of the entire Union—being an amount equal to the wealth of any three of the New England States, except Massachussetts. In this city is found the richest community, *per capita*, of any in the United States. The next city in point of wealth, according to its population, is Providence, R. I., which city is one the richest in the Union, having a valuation of fifty-six millions, with a population of fifty thousand. The bare increase per annum of the wealth of Boston is equal to the entire valuation of many of the minor cities, such as Portland, Salem, New Bedford, Chicago, Louisville, &c.

Eighth of January—Letter from a Son of Henry Clay.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was generally celebrated in our larger cities, and celebrated in a manner becoming that illustrious occasion. We thus far, owing to the interruptions to travel and intercommunication, caused by snow and ice, see but few accounts of these celebrations. One, however, that we have met with in the New York News, possesses more than ordinary interest. It was not so much the style of the entertainment, and the magnificence of the dinner that attracted us, as the spirit evinced in the sentiments, speeches and letters of the occasion. This was the celebration held by the National Democratic Club of New York city, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Interesting letters from many distinguished gentlemen were read. One of these letters is invested with more than a common interest, owing to the close connection of the author with the great Whig statesman of Kentucky—Henry Clay.—We transfer this letter to our columns:

FROM JAMES B. CLAY—(SON OF HENRY CLAY)

ASHLAND, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received the note which, as a committee of the Young Men's National Democratic Club of the city and county of New York, you have done me the honor to address me, inviting me to attend a dinner to be given by them, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Were it possible for me to absent myself from home at the time designated, it would afford me great pleasure to unite with any portion of my countrymen for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of one of the most glorious events in the annals of our common country. I regret that my affairs preclude the possibility of my joining you. Such celebrations are every day becoming more rare, so that we may begin to fear that the country will, before long, have ceased to remember some of its greatest events, as well as the great names which have illustrated its history in war and peace.

Having had but little personal connection with the political world, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the principles and purposes of your society to be prepared to say that I could also unite with you fully upon those principles, or for the advancement of those purposes. I find myself standing amid the ruins of a great party, which was endeared to me by a thousand ties, of education, of association and of memory. That party has no longer an organized existence—destroyed, I verily believe, by treason to its principles, in its own ranks. Thousands in the land deplore with me its destruction, and are now, as I am, anxiously looking for the right path to follow, and the true party to which to attach themselves.

I am not presumptuous enough to desire to intrude upon your notice the political ideas of an individual so humble as myself; but of this, gentlemen, you may be assured, that any party which, in good faith, puts forth its banner inscribed "The Union and the Constitution, at all risks and all hazards," which proclaims itself to be in favor of maintaining, with equal justice, the institutions of every State and section, allowing the citizens of each to regulate their domestic concerns according to their own views of their own happiness and interest, and which is opposed to all bigotry and fanaticism, *religious* or *civil*, will have my cordial sympathy, no matter under what *new name* it may be arrayed.

Although I am well aware that I am entitled to the compliment of your invitation by no merit or distinction of my own, I beg that you will accept the assurance of my high sense of the honor you have done me, and with the expression of the hope that your festive meeting may be fraught with all the enjoyment to be desired from such occasions, I subscribe myself,

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. CLAY.

A Great Man.

George Lippard, in his new work called the Nazarene, thus speaks of President Jackson:

"He was a man! Well I remember the day I waited upon him. He sat there in his arm chair—I can see the old warrior's face, with its snow white hair, even now. We told him of the public distress—the manufactures ruined—the eagle shrouded in crape, which were borne at the head of twenty thousand men into Independence Square. He heard us all. We begged him to leave the deposities where they were to uphold the great bank in Philadelphia. Still he did not say a word. At last one of our members, more fiery than the rest, intimated that if the bank was crushed, a rebellion might follow. Then the old man rose. I can see him yet.

"Come!" he shouted, in a voice of thunder, as his clenched hand was raised above his white hairs, 'come with bayonets in your hands instead of petitions—surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you all! With the people at my back, whom your gold can neither buy nor awe, I will swing you up around the Capitol—each one of you—on a gibbet as high as Haman's!

"When I think, says the author, "of that one man standing there at Washington, battling with all the powers of bank and panic combined, betrayed by those in whom he trusted, assailed by all that the snake of malice could hiss, or the fiend of falsehood howl!—when I think of that one man placing his back against the rock and folding his arms for the blow, while he uttered his vows, 'I will not swerve one inch from the course I have taken,' I must confess that the records of Rome—nay, the proudest days of Cromwell or Napoleon—cannot furnish an instance of a will like that of Andrew Jackson, when he placed life and soul and fame on the hazard of a die for the people's welfare."

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

If rumors prove true, things are taking a shape in relation to our controversies with Great Britain, that looks a little more warlike than even the message or Senatorial oratory would represent. It is said that since the message was written, advices have been received from Mr. Buchanan, with certain correspondence respecting the enlistment question, which puts the two parties in a very menacing attitude toward each other.

These additional despatches will probably not be communicated to Congress till the House shall be organized; they may not make so serious an impression as has been made by the facts already transpired.

Another step towards a move is about to be taken, by the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty, which recognizes the claims of the State to the Mosquito coast and country, and in effect, therefore, is a guaranty of the Nicaraguan title to the limits by her claimed. This is, of course, a practical defiance of the British protectorate, and a challenge to her to enforce her pretensions. General Walker desires the same treaty; and that which has been negotiated by Mr. Wheeler with the late government will meet all his views; and in fact it is the same treaty, in regard to most of its terms, which General Walker was to propose through his Envoy, Mr. French. When General Walker shall proceed to enforce his claims to these boundaries, he will rely upon the United States for aid, and it cannot be withheld.

Any attempt by Great Britain to repel an invasion and occupation of the Mosquito country by Walker would produce a collision with the United States—because we should then be compelled to maintain the principle of the Monroe doctrine, which has been re-affirmed by the present administration. Those disputes may therefore be pushed to such an extremity, on both sides, that one or the other party must recede from its position; for it is not to be supposed that the quarrel would really result in a serious war.

The Battle of the Sections.

The war between the Botts and anti-Botts Know-Nothings rages with unabated fury. It has extended into the interior. The strongest language is employed on either side—such as "midnight conspiracy," "unblushing impudence," "atrocious fraud," "the Bison (Botts) and his free-soil heresies, and ignoring Black Republican platform," &c.

The Whig is confirmed in the opinion that the call of a meeting, in the present weather, is a "Botts trick" to "procure another snap-judgment," and it adopts a suggestion of one of its correspondents that, after some days' notice, a poll be opened in each of the three wards, and that the American *voters* of the city, whether they belong to the order or not, be invited to pronounce either '*For the 12th section*,' or '*Against the 12th section*,' as their feelings and judgements may incline.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We learn from a private source, that a man by the name of Marlow was frozen to death at Newberry Court House, on the night of the 3d inst. He leaves a wife and two children, who are now in England. He was employed in a machine shop in Newberry. His remains were decently interred on the day after his death.

Columbia, S. C., Times.

The Message at the North.

We cut the following from the last number of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, a Democratic paper, published in New York State, and attached to that wing of the party known as "Soft." We have heard considerable talk about the unsoundness of the Democrats in New York, and especially of the "Softs," but this Soft endorsement of the message is fully up to the tone required in this latitude. The Atlas, from which it quotes, is also a "Soft" journal:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—To the surprise and mortification of many politicians, but to the gratification of the people of the Union, the President, not deeming it proper to withhold from the Country the information contained in the annual message in regard to the important matters in which the people feel a deep interest, resolved to wait no longer for the House to affect an organization, and, on Wednesday of last week sent in his Annual Message to both Houses of Congress. The House of Representatives refused to receive it. It was read, however, in the Senate, and has by this time been printed and perused in all parts of the Union.

The Message is eloquently written. It is a fit accompaniment to the series of able state papers which have in an eminent degree characterized the illustrious lives of Democratic Presidents from the time of Jefferson to the present. The Albany *Atlas* says of the Message, "It is the account which the chief officer of government renders to the people of his administration, and it is a proud one. Assail it as they may, few administrations have surpassed the present in vigor and the purity of its internal management, and the patriotism and nationality of its tone. Accident and the conspiracy of factions, has raised about it a storm of obloquy which is now beginning to lull, and the voice of Justice is heard The message is a refutation of the calumnies brought by the enemies of the Administration, and of the party against them. Democrats will welcome it, not merely because it is a defence of the Executive officer from whom it issues, but because it is a defence of their principles. Let us say more. It is a defence of American nationality for which all true Americans will feel grateful."

We hope none will neglect to read the Message attentively. It is a concise statement of the actual position of the financial and diplomatic relations of our country, presented in a manner so practical and comprehensive, that none can fail to read it but with a proud satisfaction that the honor and interest of this great Union are entrusted to a Chief Magistrate who so properly understands the great principle of human rights upon which the safety and prosperity of our Republic so much depends.

Democratic State Committee.

In pursuance of previous notice, (says the Raleigh *Standard*,) given by the Chairman, Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., the Democratic State Committee of North Carolina, met in this City on the 8th of January, 1856—present, Messrs. Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland; William T. Dorch, of Wayne; W. J. Houston, of Duplin; and W. W. Holden, of Wake. A letter from David Coleman, Esq., of Yancey, a member of the Committee, was read, expressing his regret that he could not be present, but assuring the Committee of his sincere desire for the success of the cause and of his cordial co-operation in such measures as they might suggest.

After due consultation, *Wednesday the 16th day of April*, 1856, and the City of Raleigh, were suggested as the time and place for holding the next Democratic State Convention.

The following preamble and resolution were then unanimously adopted:

Having performed the duty devolved upon us, of suggesting a time and place for the assembling of the next Democratic State Convention, and not deeming it within our province as a Committee to proceed further in State affairs, we seize the occasion, as alike opportune and suitable, to express the gratification with which we, in common with a large majority of the people of North Carolina, have read the late annual message of the President of the United States:

Be it therefore Resolved, That we repose the fullest and most enthusiastic confidence in FRANKLIN PIERCE, the President of the United States; that we offer him our hearty thanks for the sound, just patriotic and Constitutional views contained in his message in relation to the theory of the federal government and the rights of the slaveholding States; and that our hopes for the perpetuation of the Union, according to the Constitution, have been greatly strengthened by the general course of his administration, and by the tone and sentiments of his message on the absorbing subjects referred to.

The Committee then adjourned.

Inconsistency of Know-Nothings.

The great Know-Nothing party have no fixed principles on any of the questions of the day. In Virginia they differ radically upon the twelfth section of the Philadelphia Platform. On the religious test, the party throughout the Union is equally at daggers points, as is made manifest by the following discussion in the House of Representatives—all the speakers, but Mr. Taylor, being members of the Know-Nothing party. It will be observed that the bigoted position of Mr. Flournoy, and his Virginia supporters, is strongly reprobated by their brethern from Louisiana and Alabama, who fully justify all that was said by the democratic orators and presses during the last Gubernatorial canvass:

Mr. Eustis of Louisiana rose for the purpose of making a personal explanation. He had voted for Mr. Fuller because that gentleman was presented to him as a most acceptable candidate—as an honorable and conservative gentleman; and he should vote for him as long as he permitted his name to be used before the House. He then proceeded to state, in a few words, what is the position of the American party in Louisiana. They hold that religious faith is a question between every individual and his God, and consider that any attempt to abridge or circumscribe religious freedom is unworthy of our great country, and must be repudiated. In this spirit Louisiana repudiates the eighth section of the Philadelphia platform, placing itself on the broad basis of civil and religious liberty. It would be remembered that Mr. Flournoy, the American candidate for the Governorship of Virginia avowed in a letter, that he would never vote for a Roman Catholic for office. Thank God! he was defeated. There was enough in that letter to defeat ten thousand candidates for office.—He expressed the hope that every man who holds odious doctrines will meet with as deep a political grave as Mr. Flournoy. He would prefer that his right arm should wither rather than be connected with any party whose direct purpose is to persecute American Catholics in this country. It made him blush when he saw Protestant clergymen dragging their robes in the mire of party politics. The Legislatures are full of gentlemen in black coats and white cravats; this Congress is full of them; but he asked, show me a Chatholic priest or an accredited agent of the Bishop of Rome in this hall. The poor old man, he has to be protected himself by French bayonets, as they would protect a prisoner.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, replied to Mr. Eustis. He thanked God that no Catholic priest nor accredited agent of the Church of Rome was here, and hoped that if the country should survive a thousand years there never will be one here. The gentleman ought to remember that if there are no Catholic priests here, that fraternity, in their assemblies, have, from the first, arrayed themselves on the side of power and against liberty. He denounced Roman Catholics because spiritually, temporally, and politically, they owed their allegiance to the Pope of Rome, above the Constitution.

Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, briefly replied to Mr. Smith, showing that, during the French Revolution, the Catholic priests joined the third estate (the people) against the nobles and the clergy, and gave motion and power to the popular element which achieved freedom in France.

Mr. Percy Walker, of Alabama, acquiesced in the opinions expressed by Mr. Eustis; and he announced to the House and the country that he took issue, openly and directly, with his honorable colleague, (Mr. Smith, of Alabama.) He had yet to see the first native American Catholic who acknowledged his obligations to any other power to be paramount to the great organic law of the land.

The House adjourned till Wednesday.

Richmond Enquirer.

Town Election.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 12.—At the municipal election held in this town on Monday last, our Know-Nothing friends carried the day, "lock, stock and barrel," electing their entire ticket *without opposition*. The following was the result:—Whole number of votes cast, 137. For Mayor, T. S. Lutterloh received 134 votes. For Commissioners, C. D. Nixon 135, A. McLean 135, Henry Lilly 136, W. T. Horne 136, A. A. McKethan 134, Wm. McLaurin 135, Wm. Warden 134. Scattering 6.—*Carolinian.*

From the Washington Union.

The Democracy of New York.

A distinguished democrat in the legislature of New York calls our attention to the telegraph despatch, sent from Albany or New York city, announcing that the democrats in the New York assembly had adopted a free-soil platform. The fact turns out to be so far false, that at the democratic caucus of those members of the house of representatives who are in favor of the union of the democracy of that State, the resolution adopted by the Democrats in the United States House of Representatives was taken up and unanimously made their own. We regret to add, that a committee appointed to present this resolution to the hard representatives were met with a refusal.

The following is the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the democratic members of the assembly of the State of New York, though in a minority in that body, deem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow citizens of the Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph, in the recent elections in several of the northern, eastern and western States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and they desire, also, to express their devotion to that civil and religious liberty which has been so violently assailed by a secret political order, popularly known as the 'know-nothing party;' and, tho' in a minority, we will ever hold it to be our highest duty to preserve our political organization, and to continue our efforts for the maintenance and defence of the principle which declares the constitutional rights of every section of the country and every class of our citizens, against opposition of every description whatever, be it so-called republicanism, know-nothingism, or fusionism; and to this end, we look with confidence for the support of all good and true men—the friends of the constitution and the Union."

We notice that in all versions of the above resolution, doubtless through mistake, the words "as well as southern States," which appeared in the original as adopted by the democrats in the popular branch of Congress have been omitted. In other respects it is substantially, and almost in terms, the same as that adoped by our political friends in the House.

Since the above was written, we are glad to state that the national or hard democratic State committee of New York, which held a meeting in Albany on Saturday, the 29th instant, unanimously adopted the following, among other resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we fully and cordially concur with our national democratic brethren in the Congress of the United States in the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, deem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph in the recent elections in several of the northern, eastern and western, as well as stouthern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the doctrines of civil and religious liberty, which have been so violently assailed by a secret political order known as the know-nothing party; and though in a minority, we hold it to be our highest duty to preserve our organization and continue our efforts in the maintenance and defence of those principles and the constitutional rights of every person and every class of citizens, against their opponents of every description, whether the so-called republicans, know-nothings or fusionists; and to this end, we look with confidence to the support and approbation of all good and true men—friends of the constitution and the Union throughout the country."

Resolved, That we cordially approve of their unfaltering fidelity to their nominee, as well as to the principles they avowed; and that by the uniform support of Mr. Richardson through the protracted and exciting canvass, they have won not only the approval of friends, but the admiration of their opponents of every section and hue, and afforded a bright example for the imitation of all who may be placed in like positions."

State Agricultural Society.

The Executive Committee of the North-Carolina State Agricultural Society, met in this City on the 8th instant, pursuant to notice—present, Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Chairman, and John S. Dancy, R. A. Hamilton, W. H. Jones, W. R. Poole, and Charles L. Hinton, Esquires. Absent, R. H. Smith and Paul C. Cameron, Esquires—the latter of whom, we learn, is on a visit to the South. Mr. Smith would no doubt have been in attendance, but from causes over which he had no control. The attendance of so many of the Committee, including the venerable and distinguished President of the State Society, at so inclement a season, furnishes strong evidence of their zeal in the cause confided to their hands, and of their disposition to do all in their power to forward the interest of the Society.

We learn that the principal business of the Committee was to prepare a list of premiums, and that this duty has been performed, and the list will be published at an early day. The list, we are informed, has been considerably increased, and larger sums than heretofore have been offered in some cases to competitors for premiums.

It was resolved, we learn, to tender invitations to the Editorial fraterity to be present. A stand will be erected on the ground for their accommodation, and every facility will be afforded them in their labors in preparing notices of the articles and proceedings at the Fair.

It is expected, also, that the tastes and views of the young gentlemen and ladies, who may attend, will be consulted and met by *cotillon parties* every evening during the Fair, to be given at the hotels in the city; these parties to be, of course, under the superintendence and management of the Marshals of the State Society. The utmost decorum will be maintained; and it is expected that this feature will add to the number present, and to the general good feeling and enjoyment. An excellent band of music will be provided for the occasion.

We anticipate a larger, more useful, and more imposing Fair next October than has ever been held in this State. Let all the friends of agricultural, horticultural, pomological, and mechanical improvement, and all who desire advancement and perfection among our people in varied handiwork and the fine arts, bestir themselves at once, and second and sustain the Committee and the officers of the Society generally, in their efforts to make the next Fair what it should be—AN HONOR, AND THE MEANS OF GREAT USEFULNESS TO NORTH CAROLINA.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Clayton and Bulwer Treaty—The Opinion of Statesmen.

In the debate which arose in the Senate of the United States, on the President's Message, and the Central American question, Mr. Cass, speaking of the construction given by the British Government to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, said:

"In the whole history of diplomacy, of the most tortuous diplomacy, there is no chapter like that which recounts the conduct of Great Britain with respect to this identical treaty. There is none in which an interpretation so palpably contrary to the plain meaning of the phraseology employed was ever so pertinaciously urged by one nation to get rid of its engagements with another."

Mr. Clayton, who assisted to make the treaty, says:

"It is wonderful that a nation so enlightened, and of such standing in the world as the people of Great Britain, should have consented to permit any Ministry to stand in a controversy on such points as these. I do not believe the British people understand their position. I do not know that Lord Palmerston has heretofore carried things with a high hand; but I think that, when the British people do understand that they are to be degraded and disgraced by such miserable quibbling and equivocating as this, they will turn their backs on Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet, and any other set of men that have such an estimate of what is due to British honor. I do not believe Englishmen have sunk so low. Depend upon it, sir, there is some misunderstanding among Englishmen on this subject. It is impossible that the people of England can comprehend it. If they do, they will not suffer such miserable special pleading to dishonor them, and force us at last into an open war with them."

There is a mysterious connection between the Southern Know-Nothings and Northern Republicans. See how they hang together. Pennington, of New Jersey, votes for Banks for Speaker; Fuller, of Pennsylvania, votes for Pennington; and Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and the rest of the Southern Know-Nothings vote for Fuller.

Fuller is sound enough for Marshall. Pennington is sound enough for Fuller, and Banks is sound enough for Pennington. Why is Banks, then, not sound enough for Southern Know-Nothings? We should see interesting developments were it not for the people at home.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Counting-House Almanac.

1856.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN'Y,...			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB'RY.,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	
MARCH..							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL...			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
MAY....					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

1856.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY....			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
AUGUST.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
SEPT....		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCTOBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOV							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DEC....		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

A MAN TERRIBLY FROZEN—RESCUED BY A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—The Troy Times, of January 8, relates the following incident: As two men were walking along the dock at the foot of Liberty street, yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, a large dog, belonging to Mr. Staude, tobacconist, on Congress st., a cross of St. Bernard and Newfoundland, accompanying them, discovered an object on the ice which attracked his attention, and going up to it he commenced howling. The men called him, but he refused to come, and persisted in his efforts to draw their attention. They finally went out to the dog, and discovered the body of a man partially covered with snow. They found that he was still breathing, and took him up and carried him into Divine's saloon, on the dock, when Dr. Burton was immediately called in.

On examination the doctor found a large wound on the right side of the head, the face and ears so frozen that one of the latter fell off; his hands and arms frozen half way up to his elbows, and his feet and legs frozen half way to his knees. He was removed to the Troy Hospital, where Dr. B. has been unremitting in his efforts, but the patient still lies insensible, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. The man's name is Lally. He is an Irishman, residing in West Troy near the Arsenal. He left his home on Saturday evening to come to this side of the river, which is all that is positively known in regard to the affair; but from the nature of the wound on the head, foul play is suspected, as it would be impossible for him to receive such a wound from a fall on the ice.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.—From his nineteenth yea says a London paper, the Duke of Argyle has been always putting himself forward with pamphlets, speeches, lectures, soirees. His grace once thought that, because on one occasion Lord Derby did not reply to his speeches, therefore the palm of victory rested with the Duke, who crowed lustily. "My lords," said the Earl of Derby, "a short time since there was one of those persons called 'navies,' who was in the habit of allowing his wife to beat him. He was a very large man, and she was only a small woman. The neighbors asked him why he permitted her. 'Oh! never mind,' said he; 'it amuses her and don't hurt me.'" Shouts of laughter greeted this allusion.

LONDON THE GREATEST CITY.—This is now the greatest city in the world, and far surpasses all the great cities of antiquity. According to Gibon, the population of ancient Rome in the height of its magnificence was 1,200,000; Ninevah is estimated to have had 600,000; and Dr. Medhurt supposes that the population of Pekin is about 2,000,000. The population of London, according to the present statistics, amounts to 2,500,000—414,722 having been added to it during the last ten years. The census shows that it contains 307,722 inhabited, and 16,889 uninhabited houses.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. Warren Pitt, of this county was found dead in the road near the Poor House, on Sunday morning last. He had been to a hiring the day previous, and it is supposed he became intoxicated as he was a man of intemperate habits. He left a family.

We learn also that a negro man belonging to the estate of Henry Shirley, deceased, was found dead in the same vicinity a few days since.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—From the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1855, the total killed by accidents on railways in Great Britain and Ireland, according to official statements just published, was 173, and 158 injured; of which 3 were killed and 108 injured from causes beyond their own control. When it is remembered that in Great Britain there is nothing like the number of miles of railroad traveled in this country, and probably not near so many persons travelling, the safety of railroads in that country would not seem to be any greater than those of the United States.

FINANCES OF CHARLESTON.—The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, to his Honor the Mayor, sets down the annual receipts into the Treasury at $455,417 27, while the amount required for current expenses, and to meet the interest on debt is estimated at 480,000. The indebtedness of the city is set down at $3,571,845 66.

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE.

Another perfect cure of Epilepsy by Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills.

DURANT'S NECK, Perquiman's Co., N. C., Oct. 1st, 1855.

DR. HANCE—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with falling fits for some years past, I determined to give your Pills a trial, (advertisement of which I saw in some of the papers,) and continued to use them for some months, until I was entirely cured. I believe them to be a first rate article; and since I have used them, I have not had one attack, and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JONATHAN J. JACOBS.

P. S.—The Pills were recommended to me by Mr. Nathan Newby, of this county, to whose address you sent them.

Those Pills, besides curing Epilepsy, are a specific for all modifications of nervous disease. Price $3 per box; two boxes for $5; twelve boxes for $24. Persons enclosing a remittance will have the Pills sent them through the mail, on its receipt. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed.

☞ If you are sick the probability is that the root of your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dispepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, he art burn, costiveness, dysentary, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanitive effects.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists.

Jan. 7.—tl9J d&w.

☞ GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—The Editor of the Richmond Republican, of Dec. 24th, 1852, says that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medecine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints;—his eye had become faverish and mattery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it. Dec. 18—t17J.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT & Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists.

A CERTIFICATE

FROM ONE OF OUR WILLIAMSBURGH FRIENDS.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852

I hope every one, whether adult or child, who may have reason to believe they are troubled with worms, will take DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. I firmly believe it is one of the greatest worm destroyers of the age—certainly the most extraordinary I know of.

A child of mine, about five years old, has been troubled with worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until we came across Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, of which we gave but a small quantity. The result, however, was extraordinary. The child passed over three hundred worms.

MR. LENT, Williamsburgh, Long Island.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS. Jan. 15th.-1wd&w

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 2nd inst., by Blany Williams, Esq., Mr. JAMES C. COSTIN to Miss LEABY R. TURNER; both of Duplin county.

In Sampson county, on the 13th inst., by J. S. Parish, Esq., SAMUEL R. REGISTER to Miss ARABELA MERRITT, daughter of Patrick Merritt, Esq.; both of said county.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Jan. 13.—Schr. Silley, Francis, from Savannah, in ballast, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Sarah N. Smith, Smith, from Providence, R. I., to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Enterprise, Dickey, from Elizabethtown, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Geo. H. Townsend, (of Brookhaven,) Kelsey, to George Harriss. The G. H. T. left New York on the 4th inst., for River Gambia, West coast of Africa, with a cargo of mdze. On the 6th inst., in lat. 38 long. 71, encountered a heavy gale from E. N. E., which knocked the Schooner on her beam ends, and had to cut away mainmast to right her, which, together with sails and rigging attached, was lost: also lost square sail and yard and part of deck load. Split flying jib and jib, stove bulwarks and received other damage; —put in here for repairs.

Jan. 14—Schr. Senator, Evans, from Savannah, in ballast, to J. H. Flanner.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Ned, Gunderson, returned from Beaufort (where she had been ashore) for repairs—to Geo. Harriss; was towed up by steam tug Wide Awake.

Jan. 15—Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Jan. 16—Schr. Onward, Smith, from New London, Ct., via. Zeke's Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Canova, Brown, from New York, in ballast, to John A. Stanly.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Russell, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

CLEARED.

Jan. 12.—Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

Jan. 14.—Brig Windward, Kilman, for West Indies, by J C. Worth; with lumber.

Jan. 15—U. S. Mail sloop David Reid, Price, for Smithville, by Master.

Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Jan. 16—Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, cotton &c.

Schr. George Davis, Smith, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Jan. 17—Steamer Flora McDonald, Russell, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Adele, Coffin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

SOUND RESIDENCE.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE, 12 MILES from Wilmington, immediately on the Plank Road, where the subscriber formerly resided, and occupied last year by Dr. Beckwith, is for rent until the first of January, 1857. For particulars, apply to LUKE S. MCCLAMY.

Jan. 18.—20-tf G. W. POLLOCK.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,

THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME ITS OPERations again on MONDAY, the 11th inst., after a short vacation. The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year—Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. Groves, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical department, and also his lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the painting.

These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to pursue the ornamental branches.

The faculty of teachers associated with Mr. Groves in conducting the Literary department, are the same as last year, and are well known to be inferior to none.

H. A. BIZZELL,

Clinton, Jan. 18.—20-3m] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale about ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, about twenty miles from Wilmington, on the east side of Cape Fear River; bounded by Cape Fear Thoroughfare, Lyon and Buckle Creeks. Said land cannot be surpassed for timber of all kinds, especially *cypress*. It is excellent corn land. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call at my residence in Caintuck District. If not sold previously, it will be offered at auction, at the Court-house in Wilmington, on Monday of March County Court. Terms at sale. WM. S. PRIDGEN.

Jan. 18th.—[20-ts.

LOST.

LOST ON THE 4TH INST., A NOTE FOR $100, drawn by Isham Peterson, of Duplin, in my favor. All persons are hereby warned not to trade for said note, as payment thereof has been stopped. HORACE S. HALL.

Jan. 16th, 1856 111-2t—20-1t

NEW GROVE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATEFUL FOR THE LIBEral support which he continues to receive, informs his frends and the public generally, that the Spring Session will open on Monday the 28th instant. Terms per Session of five months—payable at the close.

Elementary Course,	$ 8
Advanced do.	12
Classical and Mathematical,	15

Board in the best Families $8 per month.

JAMES M. SPRUNT.

Kenansville, Jan. 7th, 1856. 106-6t—19-3t

Herald copy.

$50 REWARD.---LOST OR STOLEN.

ON WEDNESDAY LAST, the 9th inst., the subscriber forgot a large LEATHER POCKET BOOK on the table of Room No. 4, Harman's Hotel, in the town of Wilmington. Said Pocket Book contained $420 in Bank Bills, of the following denominations:—4 fifties, 10 twenties, and 2 tens. Also, three incomplete notes:—two for the hire of negroes—the first for $400, payable to Winfred E Wilson, of Pitt Co.; negroes not named—the other not payable to any person, nor any amount named. The first note signed by Rufus D. Hewett and John H. Burney, the last by John H. Burney alone. The third note was for the purchase of negroes, payable to James H. Pritchett and David D. Allen, the amount and consideration both blank, signed by John H. Burney.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for any of the above notes. There were also in the pocket-book some bills of sale for negroes.

A reward of $30 will be paid for the pocket-book and its contents to the subscriber. RUFUS D. HEWETT.

Shallotte, Brunswick Co., Jan. 11th, 1855.

Jan. 12.—109-2td-2tw.

NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE EYES.

MR. J. H. SEMMONS, Manufacturer of the newly invented Brazilian pebble Spectacles, will visit Wilmington in a few days, to remain one week only, with a splendid assortment of these celebrated Spectacles. Due notice will be given of his arrival. Mr. S. is now in Charleston.

Jan. 17.—113-d&wtf

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.—January, 1856, has rolled around, and we have our accounts made out to that date. Those indebted, will confer a favor by calling and paying up whatever may be due. WE MUST HAVE MONEY. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

JONES & FOYLES,

Jan. 8, 1856. No. 50 Market street.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

JUST RECEIVED—

25 boxes No. 1 Cheese;
10 kegs best Goshen Butter;
40 boxes Crackers—assorted;
20 " Soap;
200 lbs. Tea—assorted qualities;
40 bbls. Common Whiskey;
1 cask Old Irish Whiskey;
5 bbls. best Bourbon do;
10 " Old Monongahela do;
5 " Gin;
5 " Rum;
1 cask A No. 1 French Brandy;
5 ½ " Port Wine;
2 bbls. Wild Cherry Brandy;
1 " Cherry Bounce; with a number of other articles, which we will sell low for CASH, or on a credit of *thirty days* to punctual customers.

JONES & FOYLES,

Jan. 8th. No. 50 Market Street.

BANK OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE LAST INSTALMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE per cent. on Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Bank, is required to be paid on or before the first day of February next.

Subscriptions made after that date, will not be entitled to benefit of the first dividend. By order of the Board.

JOHN MCRAE, President.

Jan. 2nd, 1856 100-2w

JANUARY 12th, 1856.

ALL PERSONS WHOSE ACCOUNTS WITH US for 1855 remain *unpaid*, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same, as we are greatly in need of money.

Jan. 12, HEDRICK & RYAN.

SACK SALT.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT daily expected. For sale by RUSSELL & BRO.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. Lizzie Russell, a fresh supply of AFRICAN BIRD PEPPER, POWDERED SAGE AND THYME, for Sausage making.

C. & D. DUPRE,

Nov. 6. 45 Market street.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—Just opened,—
100,000 Concha's Regalia, imported;
500,00 Rio Hondo, Genuine.

C. & D. DUPRE,

Nov. 6. 45 Market street

JOYCE'S TASTELESS SOLUTION OF COPAIBA

C. & D. DUPRE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Market st., Wilmington, North Carolina,

Sole Proprietors for the State of North Carolina.

Nov. 23, 1855.

PLEASANT REMEDIES FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

MARSHMALLON Paste, Jujube Paste, Horehound Paste, Iceland Moss Paste, Fig Paste, Gum Drops, Mint Lozenges, Marshmallon Drops, &c. Sold by

A. O. BRADLEY,

Nov. 23d. Druggist & Chemist.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.30	@	31
Sperm	.40	@	55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.17	@	18
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	.11½	@	13½
St. Domingo	.12	@	14
COTTON, ℔ lb.	8½	@	9
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	95	@	1 00
DOMESTICS:			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.25	@	00
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 65	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	42	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 25	@	5 50
Mac'rel, No 1	00@00		00
do. No. 2	00@10		00
do. No. 3.	5 75@6		00
do. No. 4	3 50@4		00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00@00		00
Herrings, East	4 00@ 5		00
do. N. C. roe,	0 00@		none
do. do. cut,			none
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	5 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
N. C. brands	9 25@ 9		50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	.80	@	90
Oats	.50	@	55
White Beans	.90	@	1 25
Pease, Cow.	85	@	90
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 15
do., clean, ℔ lb.	.0	@	5½
PEA NUTS	1 62½	@	1 70
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	1 25
N. River	00	@	1 10
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1856.

The National Convention.—The Democratic Party.

The last Democratic National Convention at Baltimore designated Cincinnati as the place for holding the next Convention, and left the time for the assembling of that body to be fixed by the National Committee, composed of one person from each State.—That Committee met at Washington city on the 8th inst., and fixed upon Monday, June 2d, as the most suitable day.

The meeting of a Democratic National Convention is an event which, under any circumstances, would be looked forward to with interest. At the present juncture of affairs, that interest becomes heightened by the peculiar position of the country and the exciting and dangerous character of the questions which threaten its peace. Under these circumstances, at this juncture of affairs, the name of *National*, as applied to the Convention, receives a double significance from the fact which must be appreciated by every patriotic man in the country, unblinded by prejudice, that it will be the *only* really national convention, representing the only really national party in the country, and that upon its action important results must inevitably depend.

In regard to what will be the positions assumed by that body, and what manner of men will be put forward by it, as the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and vice Presidency, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. Never before, in the history of the country, did the broad national spirit of the party exhibit itself more strongly; never did it contrast more favourably with the isms or factions which oppose it. Compare it with the Know Nothing party in the House of Representatives. At the North, State after State, in which Congressional or other elections were held, went against the Democrats, and each State, as the result became known, was proclaimed here at the South, as having given a fresh victory to the Know Nothings, and afforded a fresh evidence of the invincibility of "Sam." "Sam" and his allies triumphed and the Democratic party was prostrated, even in the President's own State by the combined forces; and, as a result of this triumph, we have John P. Hale, elected by the abolition K. N. Legislature of New Hampshire, standing up in the Senate to abuse the eminently able and national message of the President, and spit out his miserable abuse against the South, and her people. Three abolition members of Congress from the same state, chosen by the same coalition, vote for Banks, and stand ready to go as far as the farthest against the South. Yet look at the House. The Democracy of the North, overwhelmed and defeated as it was, sends *three times* as many national men to Congress as all the other parties in in that section. The feeble remnant of the Democratic party of the North, contains three times the national feeling of the multitudinous hosts of "Sam" and his triumphant allies. These are facts which stand broad and full upon the record, and every vote for speaker shows it.

Look outside of Congress, and the same state of affairs will be found to exist. Upon every occasion in which the Democratic party in any Northern State has been called upon to act, or to give expression to its views, it has come out boldly upon national ground: in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, in N. York,—and, by the way, look at the resolutions adopted by both wings of the Democratic party in the New York Legislature—in New Hamshire, in Maine, every where in fact, this has been the case. There will not be a delegation sent to Cincinnati that will not be ready to meet their Democratic brethren from the South upon Constitutional ground. The signs of the times unmistakeably point to this consummation, a consummation as certain to occur as it is devoutly to be wished. It is surely then, no exaggeration to say that, in the view of every national man, the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention must be regarded as among the most important bodies which have ever met in the United States, and that its assembling must be looked forward to with deep interest.

The total repudiation of the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform by the order in every Northern State—the fact that, with the six exceptions who vote for Mr. Fuller, every Northern member of that order in the House votes for Mr. Banks, "the representative of the strongest anti-slavery district in the Union,"—the complete separation between the two sections—all, abundantly demonstrate that any meeting together upon national grounds is a thing totally impossible for the Know-Nothing order, or "American party," as its members like to call it—Indeed, so fully convinced of this are the far-seeing leaders, that they say plainly that any attempt to do so must result in rupture and ruin. So says the "American Organ," the central press of the party, so says Mr. John Minor Botts, so say the United Councils of Richmond. What mode of escape is proposed by these self-elected guardians of the country's welfare—these gentlemen who designate all who cling to the opinions they have examined and the party they have tried—"anti-Americans?" They coolly assure the South that she must ignore the question of slavery, and the excitement about it. A pretty time to talk about ignoring the question of slavery! As well tell the farmer, when the incendiary is abroad, to ignore the existence of fire! It *will* not be ignored.

While this is the real position of parties—while so much for the country depends upon the action of the Democratic party, and the triumph of its principles in the coming contests of this year, it certainly behooves the members of that party to omit no fair and honorable means tending to success. They certainly ought not to rest supine and careless, making no effort to organize for the dissemination of truth while a wiley and unscrupulous antagonist works with unflagging zeal in the propagation of error. It is no mere party question. The country demands of every Democrat that he should do his duty.

☞ By invitation of J. H. Flanner, Esq., consignee, a pleasant party of gentlemen met Thursday on board the new Schooner George Davis, where everything was provided that could tend to cheer the heart and promote the flow of soul. We regret that business engagements prevented our enjoying the pleasure of being present.

The George Davis is a fine schooner of 340 tons, will carry about 3000 barrels naval stores, built at New Castle, Delaware, and intended for the freighting business. She is 106 feet keel, 30 feet beam, 10 feet hold, draws 12 feet water. Named after our townsman, George Davis, Esq., and owned part here and part North.

Election in Smithville.

An election for Commissioners of the town of Smithville was held on Monday, the 7th inst., and resulted in the triumph of the Democratic ticket by nearly two to one. The following are the gentlemen chosen:—Charles G. Dosher, Julius Dosher, A. J. Galloway, Thos. W. Wescott, Arthur Turner. Last year the Know-Nothing board was elected by one majority. The second trial is fatal to them. We will have 'em here next time.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—We have received the January No. for 1856, of this truly valuable agricultural work, published at Augusta, Ga. This is the first No. of the 14th vol. Price $1 per vol.

☞ The *Herald* keeps day by day pouring out its miserable venom against the Democratic party and the Democratic citizens of town. It pretends to desire peace after the recent exciting contest, in the same paper in which it insinuates the charge of bribery against the anti-Know-Nothing party in that contest. It pretends to deprecate excitement, while it keeps constantly recurring to every element of excitement in the canvass lately past. It even makes a swagger over the "pile" that it says somebody lost, and its party, we suppose won. It presumes to call in question the right of Democratic citizens to meet together openly and in the face of the world, as though Democrats asked *its* advice or cared for *its* opinion. They are able to mind their own business; the *Herald might* profit by their example.

Let us look at an example or two of its statements in regard to the Democratic Meeting on Tuesday last. In its issue of Wednesday, it says: "The unterrified, summoned together by the *Journal*—the bell-wether of the flock, repaired to the seat of justice," &c., &c. This in the face of the signature of J. D. Bellamy, Chairman of the Democratic Vigilence Committee, dupended to the call for the meeting, and which it wasimpossible for any one reading our paper not to have seen!

Again, it says yesterday: "We hear that the Anti-Americans formed on Tuesday evening last, what may in effect be termed a Know-Nothing council." We suppose it is the Democratic party which it misnames "Anti-Americans." The Democrats at the Court House *did no such thing*.

The basis of the Democratic organization is devotion to the Constitution of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and to the principles of the Democratic party as published to the world in the platform of the last Democratic National Convention, and illustrated and enforced in the noble message of Franklin Pierce, which has warmed the heart of every true Southern man, and rebuked every enemy of our constitutional rights.

Know-Nothing council! Do the Democrats meet to organize in secret or with closed doors? *No!* They assemble in the most public place in the county—in the open Court House, in the face of the world.

They go for the Constitution of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, breathing, as they do, the spirit of equality and of civil and religious liberty; and they go directly against any party that would violate this constitutional spirit—that would have excluded a Taney, a Gaston, or a Manly from the Bench on account of their religion, and deprived a Burke, a Harnett, or a Davie of the right to the confidence and support of their fellow-citizens because of their birth-place

But to follow these misstatements and misrepresentations would be too tedious a business, and the game is hardly worth the candle. Let us ask one thing, however. Why can't the Democrats hold a quiet and orderly and peaceful meeting in the Court House, without the *Herald* and its crowd getting into such a fuss about it?

We take it that the Democrats have a perfect right to meet as often as they please. The anti-Democrats appear to be more scared by their victory than the Democrats by their defeat. By the way, that said victory was what Dickens would call "a tremendous rush of *one*." Such another victory would be a tremendous defeat. That appears to be the reason why there is such a terrible pother made over a simple meeting held to respond to a noble vindication of Southern rights, and another to form a Democratic Association, one of the commonest things in the world. Why, this time last year the K. N. council held secret meetings every week, if not oftener. One man told us that they would keep sticking up their papers over his key-hole, and he verily believed they had new ones every night. We have never enquired what it cost for the room, the lights, and so-forth. We have an idea that things of this kind are in the nature of impertinence.

It is a great mistake, to suppose that the Democratic party here, or elsewhere, organize simply for small local objects—that at so important a period in the history of the country, when Congress is disorganized and fanaticism rampant, a great national party would bounds its views by the narrow limits of a Commissioners' or a Constable's election. It merely accepts these issues as they have been placed before it, but it organizes as a part of the great Democracy of the country, for great public objects. Unlike its opponents, or at least their organ, it is not always talking of town elections. When the time comes it will know how to meet the contest in the manner which may seem most accordant with its principles. In the meantime it seeks no excitement, nor has one of its resolutions once named the election for Commissioner's of Navigation or any other local matter. The organ of the opposition alone has referred to such things.

The opposite party have had their barbecues at Town Creek, in Brunswick, and at Tharp's in this county, and no one has called in question their perfect right to amuse themselves in this manner, if it made them feel any better. It is then, the very height of arrogance and presumption for the *Herald* to call in question the right of Democrats to meet when they please, for the furtherance of objects which they believe to be right.—*Daily Jour., 11th inst.*

The Late Railroad Accident.

A coroner's jury, summoned by Coroner J. C. Wood, to examine into the circumstances by which the late lamented Mr. Charles Baldwin came to his death, after mature deliberation, report that it was occasioned by a blow received on the head, on the night of Friday, the 4th inst., while acting as Conductor on the mail train of the Wilmington and Manchester R. R., by a collision of the engine and mail train. The jury cannot find, from the testimony, that the Engineer, Mr. Nicholas Walker, is in the least culpable, as there was no light at the front end of the train, which it was the duty of the Conductor to have placed there. Signed by Benjamin Hallett, foreman.

The publication of this verdict of a jury of twelve men, who have fully examined the testimony, is, we think, eminently due to the Engineer, Mr. Walker, who must necessarily feel sufficiently pained by the circumstance, without having to bear the burden of culpability with which he is not chargeable.

The Speakership.

The Democratic members in Congress held a caucus on Monday night and resolved to adhere to Richardson, and resist all motions for an adjournment, in the hope of somehow arriving at a solution of the vexed question of the Speakership. The House continued in session on Wednesday, all Wednesday night, and until half past 8 o'clock on Thusday morning, when it adjourned over until Friday, and no Speaker. It is satisfactory to know that there is no ill-feeling in the House. The number of ballottings had risen to considerably over a hundred. The whole number of votes cast at the ballottings during Wednesday night and Thursday morning was much smaller than usual, yet the relative proportion for the different candidates was maintained. Every effort will be made hereafter to bring things to a point, and perhaps the election of a Speaker may not be such a remote contingency. Still, it is impossible to say more than that, as soon as a Speaker is elected, and the wires can carry it, we will lay it before our readers.

The Cold Spell.

The weather during the past week or two seems to have exceeded in the intensity of its cold, anything known for years. In the Western part of this State "the oldest inhabitant" recollects nothing to match it since the famous "cold Saturday," in 1835, we believe. As far West as Greensboro' ice has been cut some five inches in thickness. Here, the lowest point that we have heard of the thermometor reaching, was between 18 and 19 degrees—some 12 or 13 below freezing, but nothing to the cold "that you read about." In Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., the thermometer stood at 6 degrees below zero in the morning, and but 1 degree above zero at noon, the lowest in 32 years. The Delaware was frozen perfectly tight. The thermometor also stood several degrees below zero in Washington City, and in Baltimore. At Springfield, Ohio, the cold was reported at 20 degrees below zero, but this seems doubtful, as that was about the worst it could do in the Arctic regions, where Dr. Kane got frozen in.

The snow storm seems also to have been pretty general, extending all along from Boston to Columbia, S. C., missing our locality, however, because of our proximity to the sea. The mails will, no doubt, continue to be considerably deranged for some time to come.

The situation of those unfortunates, especially abounding in the large cities at the North, whom the advancing season finds unprepared to meet its rigors, must be painful in the extreme. How, in their wretched and fireless rooms, scantily clothed and scantily fed, they can weather such a winter is hard to see; but they *do* weather it somehow, though no doubt, many sink under their privations, or receive into their systems the seeds of those diseases which shorten their lives and render the brief remnant of them worthless. It may be that much of this poverty and sufferings is the result of improvidence, but again, much of it is not, and many of the victims suffer from the improvidence of others, and not of themselves. One half of the world does not know how the other half lives. This is the season in which those blessed with a liberal, or comparatively liberal, share of this world's goods ought, as far as pos-ible, to make certain that their less favored brethren do live, and have the means of doing so, without enduring sufferings or painful privations, which it is their duty and their privilege to relieve.

New York.—Naval Stores.

We take the annexed carefully compiled statement of the comparative imports and exports of naval stores, at the port of New York, for the last five years, from the circular of Messrs. Watson, Meares & Rountree, of that city. It will be found of interest to parties engaged in the business:

RECEIPTS AT PORT OF NEW YORK.

Date.	Turpentine.	Spts. Turpentine	Rosin	Tar.
1851	168,652	76,200	283,710	38,971
1852	189,701	81,595	293,161	37,076
1853	143,525	117,337	387,176	43,713
1854	126,152	125,545	498,363	67,792
1855	97,670	132,142	534,396	72,664

EXPORTS FROM PORT OF NEW YORK:

Date.	Turpentine.	Spts. Turpentine	Rosin.	Tar.
1851	156,627	6,546	173,855	22,524
1852	193,461	7,481	227,669	15,299
1853	135,175	26,318	308,769	14,560
1854	135,614	46,200	449,304	53,312
1855	97,252	47,846	460,000	55,594

Armory of the Wilmington Light Infantry,
WILMINGTON, N. C., January 10, 1856.

WHEREAS, The Almighty Disposer of human events has, in his wisdom, removed from our midst our highly esteemed friend and fellow-soldier, Sergeant A. J. MASHBURN, therefore—

Resolved, That in his death this Company has lost an able and efficient officer, and esteemed member; one always zealous and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

Resolved, That the members of this corps feel his loss seriously, and deeply sympathize with the relations of our deceased friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the city papers.

Lieut. LOUIS B. ERAMBERT,
Sergt. WM. H. SHAW,
Corpl. W. H. CAMPBELL. } Committee.

Important Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The foreign papers by the steamship Canada, contain important news from Europe.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian envoy, who recently visited St. Petersburg, had returned to Vienna. It is stated that he brought with him the Austrian ultimatum in regard to peace between the Allies and Russia.

The Austrian ultimatum, after modification, had received the approval of England and France. The terms proposed by this ultimatum are secret.

Russia has not replied, but she would send a representative to the conference.

It is reported that the Swedish ambassador at Vienna had formally announced the adherence of Sweden to the Allies' interpretation of the four points.

It is doubtfully rumored that Russian proposals of peace, differing from those of the Allies, had been received at Vienna.

The English government, it is said have announced their intention to reduce the army.

The London News says that a majority of the French Cabinet think that Russia will accept the proposed terms for making peace. A majority of the English Cabinet, however, think otherwise.

The terms of the Swedish treaty with the allies are stringent. A secret clause, it is understood, provides that Sweeden will eventually take the field against Russia.

Vienna correspondents intimate that Austria had declined the invitation of Prussia to join her in a Pacific intervention. It is also stated that Louis Napoleon had recalled the invitation for Prussia to open negotiations; but in November Austria invited the Western Powers to re open the Peace Conference at Paris recommending the maintenance of the four guarantees as a basis of negotiations, with moeifications of them, that they respect the Russian dominion in the Black Sea.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania.

This gentleman is receiving the votes of a number of Southern Know-Nothings The Tennessee Know-Nothings are voting for him to a man, and among the number is Mr. F. K. Zollicoffer, for whom Mr. Lake, of this State, is casting his vote. The position of Fuller, therefore, becomes one of important inquiry.

Horace Greeley, writing to the Tribune, and calculating the chances and claims of the anti-Nebraska candidates, says:

"Both Banks and Campbell were in the last House, and fought the Nebraska bill faithfully from first to last. With Mr. Fuller, the case is different. Though not a new member he was out of the last House, and has not made his mark on the Nebraska question.—His friends tell us he is all right."

The Washington Union throws some additional light on the views of this man, whom the head-devil among the Abolition cohorts introduces to his readers as "all right:"

"But, with all respect to Mr. Fuller, it is proper that we should state that, although he is said to be the best of the Northern opposition candidates for Speaker, he is among the last that any Democrat can support. Though not personally identified with Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, he is known to have acted with that notorious Abolitionist when he was a candidate; and in the late Abolition fusion in Pennsylvania against the Democracy, Mr. Fuller was, of course, a participant, or else he could not have received the votes of the Abolition members of the present congress from Pennsylvania as candidate for Speaker. The Southern Representatives who have voted for Mr. Fuller have doubtless done so believing him to be an eminently national Whig; but we think when this last Congressional canvass is developed to their constituents, and his more recent identity with the fusion Representatives from Pennsylvania, that they will not find it a very easy matter to justify their enthusiastic preference for such a man!"

Mr. Lake, be it known, endorses the endorser of Mr. Fuller!—*Mississippi Statesman.*

KNOW NOTHINGISM IN TEXAS.—The Democrats of Brazoria county, Texas, had a meeting on the 5th ult., and, after listening to two speeches in defence of Know Nothingism, resolved against that Order and in favor of the Georgia platform, and in approval of the Administration of President Pierce.

From the Washington Union.
A New Development.

The Southern representatives of the Know Nothing order in Congress had another opportunity presented to them on Friday, in the House, in the following resolution of Mr. Seward, of Georgia, to vote for Col. Richardson, the Democratic candidate for Speaker:

Whereas, it is apparent, under the existing differences of opinion in this House, that no organization thereof can be effected without some effort to unite all who agree upon the doctrine of non intervention as asserted in the Kansas and Nebraska act—viz: that the people of the Territories shall be left perfectly free to regulate their own domestic policy; and whereas it is indispensable to effect an organization that all differences of opinion on other questions should be postponed without compromise or concession on the part of any member voting for this resolution; be it

Resolved, That William A. Richardson be chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Mr. Seward offered this resolution in good faith: but how was it received by the Southern Americans in Congress? How was it received by those who profess to be devoted, heart and soul, to the institutions and interests of the South? The debate of Friday will tell the story. Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, an experienced parliamentarian, and generally recognized as a leader of his peculiar organization, gave the proposition of Mr. Seward the go-by, on the ground that as the friends of the American principles (Know Nothing doctrines) were in the majority in the hall, the Democrats ought not to ask the "Americans" to yield to them, but should leave the American majority to decide who should be the Speaker! The Abolitionists in the House, familiarly called the Republicans, are generally Know Nothings also, and these added to the Southern Know Nothings, constitute the American party! Is this the party which Colonel Marshall suggests that the Democracy should yield to? There is considerable discussion going on among the Southern Know Nothing papers as to who is responsible for the disorganization of the House of Representatives; but we presume this new development will dissipate any doubt that may hereafter be entertained on the subject, at least in that quarter.

THE MAN WITH WHITE HAIR.—On the excursion train from Utica to Boonville, at the opening of the Utica and Black river railroad, our attention was arrested by the singular appearance of an apparently middle-aged man, whose hair and whiskers were perfectly white. We learned upon inquiry that he was a native of Oneida county, but was now a resident of California, where he has resided for several years, engaged principally in mining. The cause of his white hair he explained as follows: He was engaged in mining, and had several men at work in a mine which extended some ways under ground. One day he went to carry the dinner to his men, and when he had been there but a few minutes, they heard the unmistakable sounds of the caving in of the sides at the mouth of the shaft.

Four men started at once, hoping to escape, but were met by the falling earth and crushed to death. He was enclosed in a space of about 6 by 12 feet, while three men below him were cut off from any communication with him, and he supposed they were crushed to death. He had a light and plenty of water and provisions, but his chances of ever seeing daylight were not very flattering, as he was some 60 or 75 feet under the surface of the earth, and he was not certain that the disaster would be discovered in time to make any attempt to relieve him; and if such attempt should be made, the prospect was that it would prove ineffectual.

Fortunately the disaster was early discovered and a large force was set at work, and after unremitted exertions for three days and nights, he was discovered in an exhausted condition. The three men below him were also found alive. When taken out, his friends declared that for a day or two he was partially insane. His hair had also become nearly white during his confinement. His feelings during those three days he claimed could not be imagined, but that his whole life passed rapidly in review, and that every act was brought vividly to mind. In fact those three days appeared a life time to him. He said that the sight of one of those shafts always caused a shudder to pass over him.—*Watertown Jour., Dec 23*

HORSE FLESH FOR FOOD.—The French are adding to their dietetic regiment by introducing new articles of food One of their latest gastronomic innovations is in the use of horse flesh. It is only a few months since no less a person than M. St. Hilaire, Professor of Zoology at the garden of Plants, threw the weight of his high authority on the side of this aliment, not as a dernier resort for a famishing people, but as a wholeseme and savory meat, deserving to be ranked along with the choicer commodities of the butcher's stall. The editor of the Union Medicale gives an amusing account of a dinner to which he was invited the other day, by M. Renault, Director of the great Veterinary School at Alfort. The object proposed was a comparative test of the qualities of beef and horse flesh served up in three standard forms in which they are employed by the French people. 1st.—*Bouillon*, (water containing the juices of meat that has been boiled in it, much used by the French as soup.) 2d.—*Bouilli*, (the meat thus boiled, and which is invariably the second dish served up at the *table d'hote.)* 3d.—*Roti*, (roast.)

The horse flesh served on the present occasion was from an animal, which, after twenty-three years of faithful service, had had the misfortune to be attacked with paralysis of the posterior limbs. He was, however, fat and exempt from any other signs of disease. Thus far the conditions were not the most favorable; a younger animal would have promised better results. The *bouillon* was declared excellent, rich, savory, and aromatic; the *bouilli* not so good, but on the whole quite eatable; the *roti* occasioned an "explosion" of satisfaction. Nothing could be finer, more delicate, or tender; and the *filet* ranked with "les viandes de luxe le flus recherchees." The editor of the Union Medicale waited in good faith twenty-four hours before writing a line, that he might be able to declare that he wrote without the slightest "remorse of digestion." His conclusion is, that a horse twenty-three years old may furnish "a superior *bouillon;* a good and very eatable *bouilli*, an exquisite *roti*, and a delectable *filet*."

Report of Secretary of the Interior.

This morning we lay before our readers the very able and interesting report of the Secretary of the Interior. This Department was created in 1849, and few have any idea of the vast interests under its charge—our entire land system, the Indian Department, the Pension Bureau and Patent Office. It is said to be the most laborious Department under the Government, and is conducted with singular ability by the present incumbent, and in striking contrast with the *first* incumbent—the notorious and odious Ewing. The one firm, just, able and courteous; the other remarkable for the want of these qualifications.

The National Intelligencer publishes the document, which it styles "the able Report of the Secretary of the Interior—the most interesting, if not the most important, of all the annual Departmental Reports, inasmuch as it presents the administrative history and condition of so large a proportion of the home affairs of the Government and country, embracing the subjects of Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Pensions, Patents, Public Buildings, &c. All of these matters the reader will find treated by Secretary McClelland comprehensively and lucidly, and, in regard to our relations and duties towards the Indian tribes, in an enlightened and humane spirit. Our District readers will also be gratified by the attention which our local interests have received in the Report, and the liberality with which they are urged on the attention of Congress."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

COST OF GOVERNING NEW YORK.—It seems that the original estimate of the New York Comptroller has been found, by the Board of Councilmen, to be too small, and at their meeting on Thursday night last, they reported that it would be absolutely necessary to add to the Comptroller's estimate the sum of $454,382; or, in other word's that the tax for the next year will fall but a trifle below seven million of dollars—an increase over the tax levy of 1855, of one million ninety-nine thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars!

A MODEL RAILROAD.—The Hartford (Conn.) Times says that the directors of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company have declared an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on the 15th of January. The surplus earnings or dividend fund of this road on the 1st of September last amounted to $415,326, or rather more than seventeen and a half per cent. on the capital stock. A large portion of the stockholders were strongly in favor of an extra dividend of ten per cent., but the majority decided that fifteen per cent. in cash was enough to divide in one year.

Loss of Steamer Sam. Beery.

Steamer Sam. Beery, Capt. Guthrie, returning from Beaufort, N. C., where she had been to render assistance to Schr. Ned, (before reported ashore) on Saturday morning last, 4½ o'clock, went ashore on a reef about 3 miles south of Masonboro' Inlet. All hands were saved, with the exception of a free negro man, who was drowned while attempting to reach the shore. The boat will prove a total loss—no insurance; valued at $20,000.

The Sam. Beery was about two years old, and had been engaged in the towing business on Cape Fear river. She was owned 13-16ths by Geo. Harriss, 2-16ths by Capt Guthrie, and 1-16th by Thos. Morrison, by whom the loss will be seriously felt.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, January 10th, 1856.

At a meeting held at the office of J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co., this afternoon, of the Wilmington Mercantile Library Association, (organized in 1849.) a quorum present, the following resolutions were passed—

Resolved, That we do hereby transfer all our right and title to the books and book-case belonging to the Wilmington Mercantile Library Association to the Wilmington Library Association, upon condition, that all the members of this Association be admitted as members of the Wilmington Library Association, without paying the admission fee.

Resolved, That the Librarian give notice in our daily papers for two weeks to all members having books belonging to the Association, to return them immediately.

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Association be returned to the officers, for their efficient services since its organization. J. H. CHADBOURN, President.

WM. R. UTLY, Secretary.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Post administers a most scathing and merited rebuke to the members of the New England Society, who in New York a short time since indulged partisan spite and malignity by attempting to insult the President of the United States. He says:

"The silent manner in which the members of the New England Society of New York received a toast complimentary to the President of the United States, given at their dinner at the Astor House, on the 21st ult., will not redound to their credit in the estimation of all true Americans. The old 'Forty Thieves' who heretofore were wont to congregate at the Astor, under the leadership of Simon Draper, Wm. H. Seward, Thurlow Wood, Horace Greeley, and similar political wire-pullers, were round playing their 'old tricks' again on this occasion. Mr. Draper, who was the presiding officer at this festival, is one of Mr. Seward's warmest partisans, as well as many others who partook in the *political solemnities* of the evening.—These were the men who in 1852, at Baltimore, planned Webster's defeat. Your day of reckoning, gentlemen, has gone by. The stern *democracy* has its eye upon the EAGLE The edict has gone forth.—While Franklin Pierce can outlive a million such contemptible attacks as yours, the honest, sober, patriotic people, who have not forgotten how American independence was achieved, will not pass over very lightly an insult offered, premeditatedly, to the chief executive officer of this nation by a body of bigoted partisans who, to subserve political ends, would tear in shreds the American ensign and 'let the Union slide.'"

The Washington *Sentinel* says:

"Much inconvenience is experienced both by members of the House of Representatives and many of our citizens, in consequence of the failure to organize. The Sergeant-at Arms, Mr. Glossbrenner, from his own private resources, furnished or advanced between fifty and sixty thousand dollars for the pay of members; but according to what was said in the House on Thursday, some of the latter have not yet drawn the "first red cent." Besides, there are tradesmen and mechanics who are waiting for funds to meet their obligations. Thus there is a check to business transactions; and an anxiety on the part of almost every body for the passage of a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations, as heretofore. And no money can be drawn from the Treasury for the payment of the various persons employed in the House."

Francis Leiber has just closed a connection of twenty years standing with the college of South Carolina by resigning his Professorship of Political Economy. A distinguished, and, in his way, a famous man. An old soldier of Waterloo, scarred by French ball or sword: the friend of Nibuhr; the associate of Byron in the Greek death-struggle; now in his riper years, a deep thinker, thorough master of political economy and all kindred science, and author of our best compendium of political ethics.—They will miss him at Columbia, one would think.

We have seen the powerful tow boats of the Mississippi ascend the river against the strong current at a rapid rate, having two large vessels upon each side and two towing astern; and have reflected how simple an operation it would prove for a few powerful war steamers, for example, the "Agamemnon," the "John Watt," or the "Napoleon," to capture off the port of New York where merchantmen abound, large vessels, and, with one lashed upon each side as a shield, to pass Fort Hamilton with impunity and burn the city of New York. No better shield than a cotton loaded merchantman could be found.—*Key of the Gulf.*

Severe Weather in the North.

PAILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The Delaware River is frozen over at Philadelphia, and the Ohio River is frozen over at Marietta. Last night was the coldest felt this season.

Four locomotives are frozen up between Trenton and Philadelphia. Passengers have been taken to the city in sleighs. No trains dispatched to New York this morning. The road will probably be passable this afternoon.

The thermometer in Philadelphia to-day is 11 degrees below zero.

Soldiers of War of 1812.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At an adjourned meeting of the Old Soldiers of the War of 1812, held to-day, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of one from each State and territory, to frame a constitution for the "Society of United Brothers of the War of 1812," into which it is proposed the convention shall be formed. The convention adjourned to meet again, in this city, on the 8th of January, 1857.

Horne Tooke ridiculed the practice of sea-bathing, and said, if any one of the seal species were sick, it would be just as right for a fish physician to order them to go on shore. Porson declared that sea-bathing was only reckoned healthy because many persons have been *known to survive it*; but Sheridan's objection to salt water was the most quaint—"Pickles," said he, "don't agree with me."

What has become of the American Party?

Hon. Jacob Broom, of Pennsylvania, is one of the six gentlemen in the House of Representatives from the North who recognise the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform. After a very thorough sitting, the whole conduct of Know-Nothing nationality in the North proves to be, Mr. Brown and his associates. The Seward Republicans, all of whom were helped into Congress by the Know-Nothing order, and most of whom are covenanted members of the order, have as complacently taken their seats as if there had never been such an institution in existence as this identical order. We can realize how trying such a spectacle must be to the very, very few national Know-Nothings in Congress from the free States. Mr. Broom, of Penn., on Saturday, came forward, therefore, to tell the Republicans who were elected by the American order that it was time they should remember what sentiment it was placed them into Congress. He called upon them, in eloquent and patriotic terms to give up their slavery agitation, and to unite on the American platform, and predicted, if they did, that a Speaker could be elected. But the Republicans did not seem to have the slightest compunctions of science on the subject. They rather retorted upon Mr Broom by telling him it was Sambo, and not Sam, who defeated the Democracy in 1854; and one of the party was vastly indignant because Mr. Broom did not co-operate with them in the noble and philanthropic project of helping to restore a line which has been as effectually blotted out as if it had never existed! No one of the Republicans has, however, yet denied his obligations to the Know Nothings, while most of the latter from the free States have mingled with the Republicans "like kindred drops melting into one."

So that, upon Mr. Broom's authority, if we are to find the representatives of the American party, (or those who, if they were grateful, should be the representatives of that party,) we must go to that region of the popular branch of Congress which responds in favor of Mr. Banks for Speaker. *In other words, the only party really in the majority in the House of Representatives is the American party;* and this majority is made up in good part of the hundred and six members who vote for Banks, the representative of "the strongest anti-slavery district in the Union!"

It requires no Christopher Columbus, therefore, to discover where the American party is to be found.

Washington Union.

Death of Samuel Rogers.

On the morning of Tuesday, December 18th, Samuel Rogers, the author of the "Pleasures of Memory" and "Italy," died at his residence in St James's Place in London. He had reached the great age of ninety-three years, having been born at Newington Green, a village now swallowed up by London, in the year 1762. His grandfather was a "gentleman"—that is to say, he lived at his ease, without a profession or other business. His father, however, became a banker, and amassed a fortune, which, descending to his son, the poet, made him one of the richest commoners, and much the richest poet in England.

The life of Rogers has been one of serene happiness, undisturbed by striking events. Born in luxury and ease, liberally educated, having no vicious propensities or strong passions, he began early to dream poetry, and soon after to write and publish it. A volume containing an "Ode to Superstition and other Poems," appeared in 1786, which was well received. In 1792 he published the "Pleasures of Memory," one of the most elegant poems in the language, which at once won for him high fame. The "Voyage of Columbus" appeared in 1812; "Jacqueline" (published in a volume with Byron's "Laura,") in 1814; "Human Life" in 1818, and "Italy" in 1822. These are his chief works, but the first and the last—the "Pleasures of Memory" and "Italy" are those by which he will be longest remembered. The latter consists of blank verse sketches of scenery, adventures and legends of Italy; but it must be confessed that it derived much of its vogue from the circumstance that it contained numerous engravings from the best artists, employed by the poet without regard to cost, so that it was really the most beautifully illustrated book of its time. Since its publication Mr. Rogers has written little. He has lived in elegant ease at the house where he died, gathering around him choice works of art and collecting a library of rare books, so that the plain looking dwelling at St. James's Place had become a centre of attraction to all who loved art and letters. He had never married, but he had never lacked friends, since he possessed in his amiable character the means of winning these, even if his enormous wealth had failed to secure them. We have heard nothing of his having been ill previous to his death, so that we presume the vital energy failed suddenly, as it often does in old age, without any disease.

The death of Rogers is like the cutting of the last link which bound us to the worthies of the past century. He had lived through three generations; had seen the British throne occupied by four successive sovereigns; had seen France a monarchy again, a republic again, and at last an empire once more. He was a man before our war of independence closed, and he has been a witness of our growth from infancy to our present exuberant manhood. He had called on good old Dr Johnson in Bolt Court; had seen and perhaps associated with Pitt, Fox, Burke, Grattan and Sir Joshua Reynolds; He knew Moore, Byron, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Crabbe, Sheridan, Madame de Stael, Mackintosh, Erskine, and all the celebrities of the present century. He had seen them all, after lives of more or less disquiet, go down to their graves, while he in luxurious ease alone survived and saw a new generation and a new literature rising around him. He received the homage given to a patriarch from all the new age, and when men or women of letters visited London, a breakfast at Roger's was the incident on which they looked back with the highest pride, and which they cherished with the fondest memories. The closing scenes of his pure and equable life have been peaceful and happy, and his grave will ever be an honored one.

THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER AND THE WASHINGTON UNION.—The Washington Union, a few days since, in the course of a reply to some statements of the New York Courier and Enquirer, on the subject of the Missouri Compromise, made the following charge:

We do not desire to go back with General Webb for the purpose of recounting the history of events during the twenty-eight years that he has been in politics, and particularly to show how far the North has regarded the very compromise which he would now restore; but we will venture to say that if he will exhibit to us the files of the newspaper with which he has been connected during that period, we will show to him denunciation after denunciation of the very measure of legislation which he now extols as a holy compact, the restoration of which is necessary to the peace and tranquility of the Union! Twenty-six of these twenty-eight years of his career have been partly devoted to maligning and weakening this Missouri compact. Twenty-six of these twenty-eight years of attacks upon the South whenever they attempted to enforce it—twenty-six of twenty eight years of ridicule upon all those Northern statesmen who have stood by it—twenty-six of twenty eight years of unceasing opposition to the Democracy because they stood committed in good faith to the execution of the guarantees of that compact in spite of their unconstitutional objections to it. It is only within two years past that General Webb discovers in the Missouri Compromise a panacea which is to cure all the ills of the nation and calm the troubled waters of sectional discord.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch describes Mr. Stephens as follows:

Mr. Stephens has, perhaps, more than once, been described in print; but I am tempted to sketch his portrait, for he is a peculiar man. He may be of any age, from thirty to sixty; but I presume he is not forty. He is about five feet seven or eight inches high; of an unhealthy sallowness, having a small head, very slender form, and hardly weighing a hundred pounds, narrow, thin, soft hand, clear, shrieksh voice, and vehement and emphatic manner of speech. He sees through subjects quickly, and observes at a glance the nicest distinctions. When he speaks, he always commands the closest attention of the House, and his suggestions are very apt to prevail. When animated in speaking, his whole frame seems to be involved in high nervous excitement, and his little right hand is sure to make its rap upon the desk before him, until the hall echoes to the sound. He is seldom or never at fault in his logic, and brooks opposition with an *ill grace*; yet *I think* he always aims at justice, and is well disposed to mercy. Phrenology would not indicate him as a man of intellectual note; but phrenology is at fault in this. His mind is of a high order and of great power, as well as clearness. His influence is most freely recognized where he is best known. I presume that higher honors await him than he has yet experienced, and I think that he knows and appreciates this fact. He is a Southern man, of the extremest kind, and is so regarded by the North; but, peace once restored, no man in the House is better adapted to secure to himself the kindly good will of members from all sections of the Union.

DIED.

In Halifax county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. JANE KYLE, wife of Mr. John Kyle, formerly of this place, aged 44 years.

This morning, WALTER ZEBULON, son of Zebulon and Elizabeth Latimer; aged 2 years.

In this town on Mon